Volume 165 No. 8

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

February 22 1954

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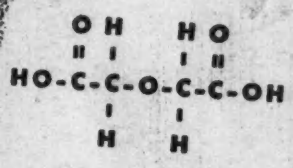

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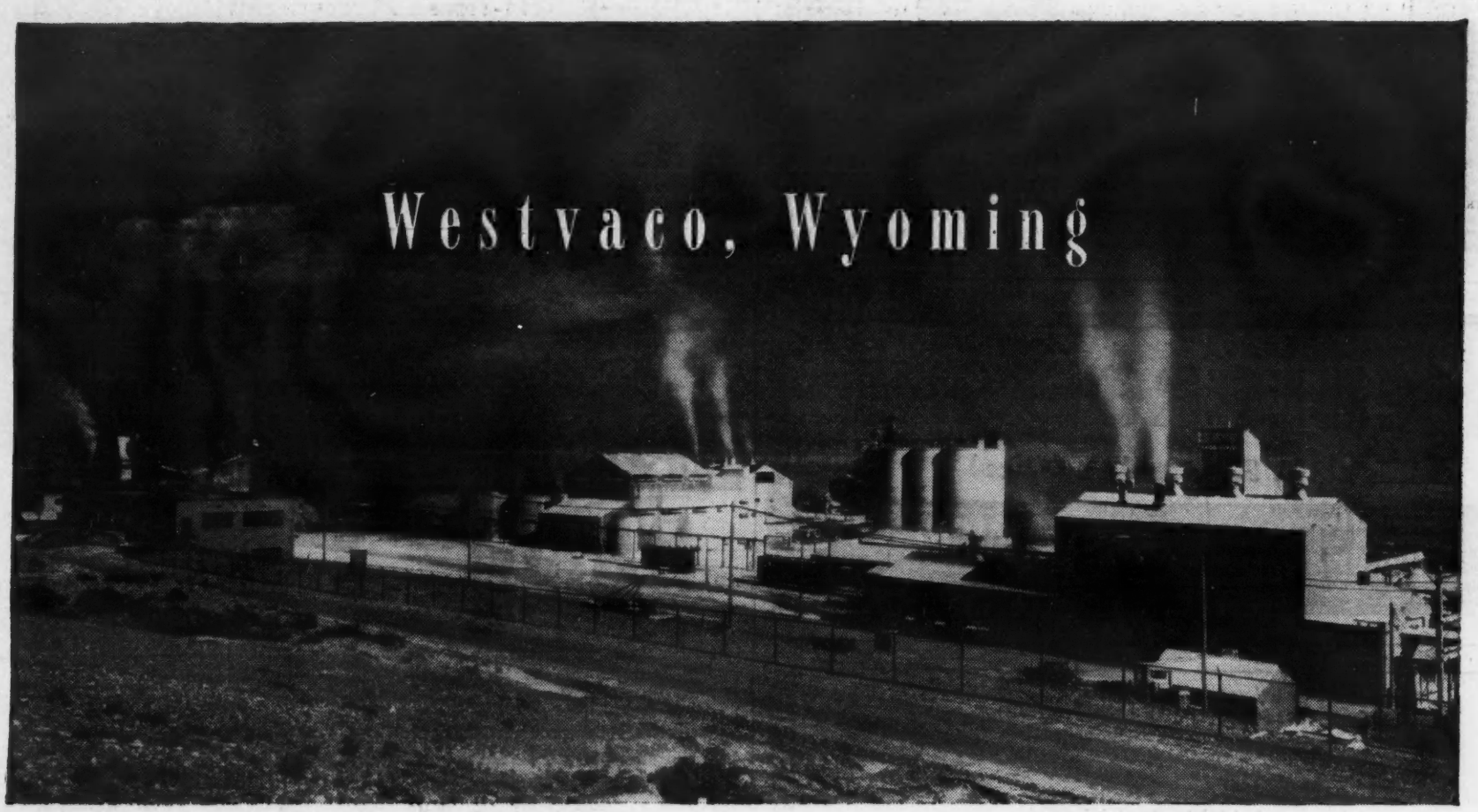

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Army Plant Sale Idea Okayed Conditionally

The real estate subcommittee of the senate armed services committee last week gave conditional approval to plans of the Army Engineers Corps to readvertise its Muscle Shoals, Ala., chlorine plant for either sale or lease to private industry. Before the property can be disposed of it must be approved by both the senate and house armed services committee.

At a brief hearing before the senate committee there was some indication in the questions of the committee members that they were doubtful of the sale plans. The lawmakers told the Army that the committee wants to review the offers before any are accepted.

Wants Competitive Bidding

Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi remarked that he would favor the sale of the plant "provided we have real competitive bidding and a reasonable offer, of course, but I just don't know whether they are going to bid against one another."

F. H. Higgins, deputy Undersecretary of the Army, who presented the disposal plans for the army, explained that the original idea provided only for leasing the plant but when industry objected to the proposed terms of the lease, it was agreed that the army could probably get a better deal by offering the plant for sale or lease.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., which built the plant for the army, has a sixty-day option on either leasing or purchasing the property. Mr. Higgins stated that Monsanto decided not to exercise its option to lease the plant during the first offering. Furthermore he pointed out at the recent meeting of the chlorine industry with the Department of Commerce Monsanto made no statement that it intended to take up its option to purchase the plant. This would not preclude the company from engaging in the bidding for the plant, however, he added.

History of Plant

Built in 1950 at a cost of $21,383,889, the plant has a rated capacity of 225 tons of chlorine and 250 tons of 70 percent caustic soda per day. The plant was constructed primarily to meet the requirements of the Chemical Corps phosphate development works located on nearby Tennessee Valley Authority lands. The phosphate development works is designed to utilize 186 to 200 tons of chlorine per day.

—Continued on page 58

Procurement Methods Study Mission of New Task Group

A special task force to investigate government procurement methods and to recommend ways and means for effecting economies and increasing the efficiency of government purchases has been appointed, former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, announced February 19.

The new task force, which has already started its work, is headed by Robert W. Wolcott, chairman of the board, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa. During World War II, Mr. Wolcott served as a member of the industry advisory committee, iron and steel division, War Production Board, and also as liaison representative of the Department of Commerce in connection with the return to the United States of scrap metal from foreign countries.

Beeson Is Finally Confirmed By Senate as NLRB Member

Albert C. Beeson was confirmed by the senate February 18 as a member of the National Labor Relations Board by a slim margin of three votes, 45 to 42. The confirmation terminated a weeks-long controversy that developed right after President Eisenhower named Mr. Beeson to the post earlier this year.

Hotly contested was Mr. Beeson's relationship with Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., the question turning on whether the nominee had resigned from FMC or had simply taken a leave of absence. The issue was drawn largely on party lines—the Republicans pro-Beeson and the Democrats against—and last week's senate vote went almost exactly that way.

Natural Gas Rates Bill Introduced in Senate

Sen. Hubert D. Humphrey of Minnesota last week introduced a bill (S. 2971) in the senate to prevent the pyramiding of higher natural gas rates. This condition arises, the senator said, because natural gas companies today may make repeated application for new rate schedules before determination of pending application by the Federal Power Commission.

Under existing law, new rate schedules filed by gas companies go into effect automatically five months after filing, even though FPC has made no decision. Sen. Humphrey's bill would amend the natural gas act to defer for fifteen months the time period before new rates go into effect, and would also give the commission authority to order an interim rate for the period.

Lead-Zinc Problem Subject Of White House Discussions

Rising imports and declining prices of lead and zinc were the subject of a White House conference last week between President Eisenhower and western mining states senators. Dr. Gabriel Hauge, personal economist to the President, was assigned the job of trying to uncover a way to stabilize the industry.

Members of the delegations also reported that the cabinet committee—made up of the Secretaries of the Interior, State and Commerce and the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization—which has been at work on the lead and zinc problem, has been ordered to keep touch with the lawmakers on the administration's policies.

A number of plans for aiding the domestic industry have been advanced over the last several years, and these will be reviewed by congressional groups with a view to uniting on a single program that can be pushed through. Hearings will be conducted in a few weeks by the Malone subcommittee of the senate on the several different plans.

Proposals under consideration include using the government's stockpiling program as a price supporting operation; imposing a sliding scale of import tariffs tied to the prices of the two metals; a limitation on imports by quota arrangement, and a premium price plan of subsidizing domestic production similar to the program which operated during World War II.

Dairy Supports Slashed To 75 Percent of Parity

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last week announced that during the marketing year beginning April 1, the prices of milk for manufacture and butterfat sold by farmers will be supported at 75 percent of parity.

Under the 1954-55 dairy support program, the support price on milk testing 3.95 percent butterfat will be $3.14 per hundredweight, while the prop for butterfat has been fixed at 56 cents per pound. Commodity Credit Corporation, in carrying out the program, will offer to buy butter, cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk solids during the period April 1, 1954, through March 31, 1955. The purchase price for nonfat dry milk solids, US extra grade, will be 15 cents per pound for spray process type and 13¼ cents per pound for roller type.

Last week's decision was reached after lengthy discussions with farm leaders, dairy organizations and congressional leaders, the Department of Agriculture reported. Under the agricultural adjustment act of 1949, the Secretary of Agriculture must support dairy prices at a level between 75 percent and 90 percent of parity, the level of support to be whatever the secretary "determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply."

When the price support level of 90 percent on milk and butterfat was announced a year ago, the Commodity Credit Corporation inventory of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk solids was equivalent to approximately 1,440,000,000 pounds of whole milk, or about 1.2 percent of the milk production during the 1952-53 marketing year. CCC stocks of dairy products were relatively low. Production of milk and butterfat had been about equal to demand during the previous four years when prices of milk and butterfat had

—Continued on page 71

Manion Ousted by President; Commission Members Resign

Clarence E. Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame University Law School, was relieved of his post as chairman of the twenty-five-man Commission on Intergovernmental Relationships by President Eisenhower last week. Rep. Noah Mason of Illinois, a Republican member of the commission, and Dudley A. White, executive director, turned in their resignations in protest shortly afterwards.

The White House gave no details of the cause of the discharge, but Dr. Manion said that he was fired because of his support of the so-called Bricker amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would curb some of the President's treaty-making powers.

Nitrogen Industry Asks US for Restudy of Goal

The government was urged last week by a delegation of nitrogen producers to resurvey its basis for estimating requirements of nitrogen and the industry's capacity to produce, in order to place the estimates on a basis that reflects recent changes in the industry and agriculture.

By action of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the nitrogen expansion goal was recently raised from 2,900,000 tons by 1955 to 3,500,000 by January 1, 1957 (OPD, 2/15/54). Noting that the new goal was predicated on a survey of requirements which is about three years old, the industry committee was of the unanimous opinion that the base figures are high, that they should be brought up to date and that the forecast requirements should be adjusted accordingly.

First Protests to BDSA

Protests against the manner by which the new goal was reached were first registered with the Business and Defense Services Administration at a conference February 16. A subcommittee of four was selected to make a presentation of the views to ODM the following day and to request that no new certificates be issued until BDSA was able to get data on maximum potentialities of capacity now existing and under construction.

The four members who presented the industry's case to ODM were:— Thomas R. Cubbage, Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; R. L. Hockley, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; A. F. Reed, Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., and Lewis E. Lloyd, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

It was also the opinion of the members present that because of process improvements the figures for anticipated supply used by the government are considerably below current industry capacity to produce. Also they were positive that production in the event of complete mobilization demand would be further increased from existing facilities by as much as 15 to 25 percent. This latter, it was stated, would be accomplished at the cost of minor decreases in process yields and possibly by requiring additional storage capacity to permit full annual operating output.

Study of Current Capacity Urged

It was pointed out by BDSA that the expansion goals were established as a measure towards preparedness for total mobilization needs by stepping up production and eliminating bottlenecks in facilities now existing and under construction. The conference recommended that a survey be made of the capabilities of present plants to increase their production. It was also suggested that the Department of Agriculture make a new survey of agricultural requirements.

BFC's Chemical Export Procedures Overhauled

A number of changes in procedures governing the export of various chemicals and allied products on the positive list have been made recently by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The details of the changes were contained in Current Export Bulletin 724, issued February 11 by the agency. As regards the following commodities, exports may now be made under the periodic requirements licensing procedure:—

Phenol or carbolic acid; styrene; ethylcellulose in all unfinished forms; hydraulic fluids and oils, except of petroleum origin; naphthenic acid; secondary propyl alcohol, (isopropanol; isopropyl alcohol); synthetic collecting reagents for concentration of ores, metals, or minerals, and glycol compounds.

Agricultural sulphur dusts and spray concentrates containing 85 percent or

—Continued on page 60

Helium Price to Advance

In order to meet rising costs, the Bureau of Mines announced last week that it has been compelled to increase its price of helium. Effective March 11 the price will be $19 per unit at the plant for helium of normal plant purity of 99.5 percent or more delivered at pressures not exceeding the normal plant pressure of approximately 2,500 pounds per square inch. The minimum charge for helium delivered under any one contract will be $380.

Sulphuric Acid Use Survey Issued

United States consumption of sulphuric acid in 1952 was approximately equal to that of the 1951 peak year, according to a distribution study released February 19 by the chemical and rubber division, Business and Defense Services Administration.

The agency said that most of the increases and decreases in acid consumption turned up by its survey reflect shifts growing out of the Korean emergency. The summary issued last week is the second in a series of chemical end-use reports to be made available by BDSA as a service to business. The first—on benzene—was released early last month (OPD, 1/4/54).

From 1950 to 1951, gross consumption of sulphuric acid rose almost 5 percent, BDSA noted, adding that it was due largely to a greater use of spent acid. Net consumption, meanwhile, gained only 2 percent, primarily as a result of sulphur conservation measures. Since elemental sulphur is the principal raw material for the acid, the agency pointed out, efforts to conserve sulphur directly affected acid output.

Control Orders Recalled

Sulphur demands for a number of years before 1950 had exceeded production, the agency recalled, noting further that during late 1950 some sulphur producers exercised limited distribution controls in order to conserve dwindling stocks. A limited allocation control on sulphuric acid was established in eleven western states on April 18, 1951 (schedule 3 of National Production Authority order M-45), which was followed shortly by NPA order M-69 on sulphur, dated June 1, 1951. This was modified on December 31 of that year by order M-94, which eliminated sulphuric acid allocations and established a merchant-captive ratio on distribution by producers. Order M-94 was revoked on August 18 and order M-69 on November 5, 1952.

Demand During 1950-52 Cited

Continuing its review of the situation, BDSA reported that sulphuric acid demand during 1950, 1951 and the early part of 1952 exceeded supply. As a result of increased defense needs, the agency said, an expansion goal was established under the defense mobilization program. Special emphasis was placed on expansion of facilities for producing sulphuric acid from non-elemental sulphur sources such as pyrites, spent acid, smelter and refinery gases.

Sulphuric acid production in 1952 by commercial producers, BDSA's survey shows, was about equal to the previous peak year, 1951, and about 2 percent higher than 1950. Contact acid production continued its upward trend during 1950-

—Continued on page 62

Alcohol Tax Red Tape Cut in New Legislation

The alcohol industry will have a lot less paper work in connection with its payment of federal taxes on distilled spirits, if the house ways and means committee has its way. In the new general tax bill just voted by the committee, much of the red tape is eliminated.

No changes have been made in the tax rate itself, and it is doubtful whether any will be made. However, the committee believes that so far as the industry is concerned, some of the administrative changes will have a monetary benefit to the taxpayer in the long run because it will mean a reduction in costs incurred in complying with the law. The changes are only tentative, since the bill must still be passed by both the house and senate and signed by the President before becoming effective.

Key Change in Procedure

Probably the single most important change made by the committee was the adoption of provisions for the alcohol beverage taxes providing for the payment of these taxes by returns rather than by the purchase of stamps. The new provisions provide for the payment of these taxes by returns under a system to be worked out by regulations to be issued by the Treasury Department.

The new system will be put into effect as soon after January 1, 1955, as is possible. The period of time for which the returns are filed also will be determined by regulations. This involves some period of deferral of payment, it was explained, with the length of this period depending on what the government's fiscal condition permits. The use of stamps will be continued, but these will no longer be indicative of the payment of tax but rather that a tax has been determined to be due.

The administrative provisions relating to distilled spirits also were reorganized

—Continued on page 58

Chemicals Foreign Trade Second Highest Last Year

Recovering somewhat from the downturns of 1952 and reflecting the easing of the dollar exchange abroad and the higher levels of industrial activity, the United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products reached its second highest level in history last year, according to preliminary figures made public last week by the Bureau of Census.

Exports of chemicals and related products during the year totaled:—$820,300,000, the bureau reported, as compared with $802,000,000 in 1952. Imports amounted to $294,100,000 as against $243,900,000 in 1952. The peak year was 1951, when exports totaled $977,000,000 and imports $300,400,000.

December was the big month in chemical exports, when they reached $82,500,000. This compared with exports of $69,900,000 during November and $77,600,000 in September, which was the second highest month of the year. Imports of chemicals on the other hand were at a com-

—Continued on page 58

USDA Sells Added Butter As Cocoa Butter Extender

The Department of Agriculture has announced three additional sales totaling 90,000 pounds of USDA-owned butter under an experimental operation to use butter as an extender for cocoa butter. The butter will be US grade A and will come from stocks acquired in supporting butterfat and manufacturing milk prices.

Individual carlots (30,000 pounds) have been sold to E. J. Brach & Sons, Chicago, for 24 5/6 cents per pound delivered in store; Walker Baker Chocolate Division, General Foods Corporation, Dorchester, Mass., for 25 cents per pound delivered; and Merckens Chocolate Company, Buffalo, N.Y., for 25 cents per pound delivered. The first sale under the program was a carlot to the Wilbur Suchard Chocolate Company, Lititz, Pa. (OPD, 2/8/54). Total butter sold under the program through February 9 amounts to 120,000 pounds.

Vitro Uranium Names Hall

William B. Hall has been named general manager of Vitro Uranium Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, division of Vitro Corporation of America. Mr. Hall has been with Vitro since 1951, becoming successively project engineer, plant manager and vice-president of the chemical subsidiary. He was formerly with Sinclair Refining Company, at East Chicago, Ind., as process engineer, and Southern Oil Company, of Annapolis, Md., as general manager.

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Wallace & Tiernan Fills Four High Sales Positions

Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J., has announced the appointment of four sales executives. They are:—Vice-president in charge of sales, Robert T. Browning; director of sales, W&T Division, William A. Hockett; manager of field sales and service, Russell C. Clement, and manager of department sales, Vincent Pisani.

Mr. Browning had been director of sales and secretary of W. C. Hardesty Company, a Wallace & Tiernan subsidiary, with which he had been associated some twenty years. Mr. Hockett began his career with Wallace & Tiernan in the Chicago office and advanced through several posts, eventually becoming manager of the export division.

Mr. Clement had been district manager in Wallace & Tiernan's Washington, D. C., office and later assumed a similar post at Newark, N. J., with responsibility for all the northeast part of the country. Mr. Pisani has an experience of main office sales operations, acquired through more than thirty-five years experience with the company.

Benson Picks McConnell To Head Price Prop Unit

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has appointed James A. McConnell as administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service. He succeeds Howard H. Gordon, who has resigned to return to his former position with Southern States Cooperative, Richmond, Va., following completion of more than a year's service with the department. Mr. Gordon will continue as a consultant to the administrator.

Phenols Cut by Carbide

Prices of two coal-hydrogenation products, high boiling phenols and meta-phenols "220," have been reduced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Both these products are now available in tankcar quantities at $1.25 per gallon, f.o.b. delivery point of rail carrier in the United States. The new prices represent substantial reductions.

Soap, Detergent Sales Had Tonnage, Dollar Gains in '53

Total soap and synthetic detergent tonnage sales for the year 1953 were up 3.3 percent over 1952, dollar sales were up 8 percent. According to the quarterly sales census conducted by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, ninety-two manufacturers, representing a very substantial portion of the industry's volume, reported soap and synthetic detergent sales for 1953, totaling 3,500,000,000 pounds compared with 3,400,000,000 pounds in 1952. Dollar sales in 1953 amounted to $746,000,000 compared with $691,00,000 in 1952.

Sales of synthetic detergents continued an upward trend, now representing 52.3 percent of the total market, an 8.2 percent gain over 1952. Tonnage sales of synthetic detergents in 1953 totaled 1,800,000,000 pounds compared with 1,500,000,000 pounds in 1952, up 22 percent. Soap sales amounted to 1,600,000,000 pounds in 1953 compared with 1,800,000,000 in 1952, a decline of 12 percent. Dollar-wise, synthetic detergents sales in 1953 totaled $425,000,000 compared with $336,000,000 in 1952, up 26.3 percent. Soap sales were $321,000,000 in 1953 as against $354,000,000 in 1952, off 9.4 percent.

Liquid detergent sales made a marked advance during 1953. Reported sales of 94,600,000 pounds, while still a relatively small portion of the total market, is an increase of 90.9 percent over 1952.

CSC Agricultural Chemicals Position Goes to Breidenbach

R. W. Breidenbach has been named assistant general manager of Commercial Solvents Corporation's agricultural chemicals sales department with headquarters at the company's general offices in New York.

Until now Mr. Breidenbach had been directing the development of distribution for CSC's increased production volume of agricultural nitrogen resulting from new facilities completed in 1953. Mr. Breidenbach has been with Commercial Solvents since 1948 and goes to its agricultural chemicals sales department from San Francisco, where he had been manager of the district office.

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Price Index Up Again

The overall OPD price index moved upward for the second week in a row gaining 0.12 point to reach 107.17. Strongest advance was made by the oils, fats and waxes market, where higher prices were noted for cottonseed, peanut and soybean meals, ouricury wax, and rapeseed and soybean oils. Reductions in this section were made in coconut and linseed oils and No. 3 Ceara wax. In the drugs and fine chemicals section, vitamin B_{12}, methacrylic acid and refined glycerin were lowered.

Lemongrass oil continued to strengthen at the source, as did ocotea cymbarum oil. Other price changes in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals section included advances in sassafrassy camphor, pimento berry and rue oils, as well as declines in clove, garlic, grapefruit and sandalwood oils. Ammonium thiocyanate moved up in the heavy chemicals section and zinc declined. The protective coatings market witnessed a decline in zinc dust.

Changes in textile and leather chemicals comprised an advance in myrobalans and reductions in egg yolk and sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate. Prices among petroleum derivatives remained steady. The botanical drugs section was stronger with Dutch caraway seed, African and Nigerian ginger, vanilla beans and pimento advanced. Reductions were made in cassia, coriander, cardamom, Indian fennel and black pepper.

Except for twenty-one changes in botanicals listed on page 53, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, palm, fatty, 1c. per lb. (63).
Ammonium thiocyanate, 2c. per lb. (34).
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton (63).
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, 1c. per lb. (59).
Manila, DK, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, chips, 1c. per lb.
Myrobalans, 50c. to $1 per ton (43).
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb. (55).
Corn foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (63).
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (63).
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb. (55).
Ocotea cymbarum, 6c. per lb. (55).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (63).
Pimento berry, 30c. per lb. (55).
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (63).
Rue, 25c. per lb. (55).
Soybean foots, 50%, ¾c. per lb. (63).
Sperm, 2c. per lb. (63).
Parathion, 15% spray, 8c. per lb. (39).
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton (63).
Soybean meal, $3.50 per ton (63).
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia (35)
Wax, ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb. (63).

Prices Reduced

Acid, methacrylic, 20c. per lb. (45).
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (43).
Glycerin, ref., 4c. per lb. (45).
Lead, metal, ½c. per lb. (34).
Monosilicate, 0.45c. per lb. (59).
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (59).
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (59).
Oil, clove, USP, 35c. per lb. (55).
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (63).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb. (59).
Garlic, 15c. per lb. (55).
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb. (55).
Linseed, 2.5c. per lb. (63).
Sandalwood, NF, 10c. per lb. (55).
Sodium formaldehyde suphoxylate, 1½c. per (4
Tallow, bleach, fancy, ½c. per lb. (63).
extra, ½c. per lb.
special, ½c. per lb.
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., $50 per gram (45).
oral grade, solids, $40 per gram of activity.
Wax, No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb. (63).
Zinc, dust, ¼c. per lb. (59).
Prime western, ¼c. per lb. (34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 19, 1954	Feb. 11, 1954	Feb. 20, 1953
107.17	107.05	107.89

Manufactures Survey Report For '52 Available March 15

A consolidated final report of the annual survey of manufactures covering the year 1952 will be available by March 15, the Bureau of Census has announced. The new volume combines under single cover a series of reports issued separately by the census bureau, starting in August, 1953. It is based on a compilation of reports prepared by industrial establishments summarizing their activity during 1952 and collected and processed by the Bureau in the first half of 1953. The combined report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office and is priced at $2.50 per copy.

Antibiotics Rules Changed

The Food and Drug Administration modified its regulations covering antibiotics last week to extend its exemption of certain animal feeds from the certification requirements of the law to feeds containing chlorotetracycline and certain other designated drugs. The exemption is limited to animal feeds containing such drugs when used for the prevention or treatment of certain specified diseases of poultry, swine and calves.

TAPPI Charts Newest Advances in Research

The use of "Fiberglas," waste disposal problems, sizing agents and bleaching technics were among the topics of interest to the chemical industry that were discussed last week in New York at the meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

In an address entitled, " 'Fiberglas' as a Papermaking Material," Thomas S. Chambers said, papers containing a major portion of "Fiberglas" may be expected to show superior thermal stability, shelf life, dimensional stability, chemical inertness and filtration efficiency, among other properties. There are other indications, Mr. Chambers said, that cellulose pulps show superior tear strength as beating progresses if reinforced with chopped "Fiberglas" strand after beating. The ability of "Fiberglas" to increase the drainage characteristics of cellulose pulps and to dry rapidly may be helpful in mill operation, the speaker went on, adding that papers for electrical use, plastic impregnation and high efficiency filtration are now in production or are expected to make their debut at an early date.

Paper Yarn Manufacture

Geoffrey Boughton and James P. Wang, in a paper entitled, "An Experimental Study of the Factors Involved in the Manufacture of Paper Yarn," explained that some of the factors such as twist, traveler weight, feed roller design, moisture pickup, surface-active agents, etc., involved in the manufacture of paper yarn were investigated on an experimental twister adapted from a standard cotton twister. The breaking strength of the paper yarn produced was found to be linear with moisture pickup at any given twist per inch, independent of the surface-active agent used, they pointed out. The anionic type of surface-active agent appeared to be the most effective in causing maximum moisture pickup in the short time available during twisting. Concentration of the surface-active agent was unimportant provided minimum surface tension was reached, they stated.

Eventually, sulphite mills will have to reduce the discharge of waste liquor into the streams to satisfy growing public pressure, Vance P. Edwardes told the meet-

—*Continued on page 70*

Thermatomic Carbon Names R. W. Cretney Vice-President

R. W. Cretney has been named vice-president and general manager of the Thermatomic Carbon Company, it was announced last week by J. Albert Woods, board chairman. Mr. Cretney has been with Thermatomic since the company's founding in 1923, and succeeds Clark Boardman, who has retired after thirty-two years with the company.

Mr. Woods also announced that S. S. Gill has been named manager of Thermatomic's Sterlington, La., plant. Mr. Gill previously was Thermatomic's plant engineer. Thermatomic makes carbon blacks for industry, and is affiliated with Commercial Solvents Corporation, of which Mr. Woods is president.

Borden Chemical Div. Head

Augustine R. Marusi, vice-president in charge of eastern operations of the chemical division of Borden Company, New York, has been named president of the division. He will succeed William F. Leicester, who will continue as chairman of the division's directing board and a vice-president of Borden.

Emulsifier Facilities Started By Atlas Powder Company

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., last week announced it had started construction of two esterification plants which will produce emulsifiers, one at Memphis, Tenn., and the other at Brantford, Ont. It announced also the realignment of its sales and research groups in the chemicals department to form a special food industry division.

The plant at Memphis, larger of the two, will cost more than $1,000,000 and is scheduled for completion by late 1954. It will be situated on property purchased from and adjacent to HumKo Company, a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corporation. Atlas is at present the distributor for the fatty acids sold under the trade name "Hystrene" and produced by the Trendex Division of HumKo.

The plant at Brantford is being erected by Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Its first unit, to cost about $350,000, will be in operation within six months. Preliminary planning has been started, looking to the addition of a second unit for the production of ethylene oxide deriva-

—*Continued on page 70*

Phenylmethyl Carbinol Cut

Price reductions of 10 cents per pound for phenylmethyl carbinol and 7 cents per pound for "Ketosol Solvent 75" have been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. These changes are for less carload lots in drums. In these quantities, phenylmethyl carbinol is now 50 cents a pound and "Ketosol Solvent 75" is 48 cents a pound, f.o.b. Institute, W. Va.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

This matter of chemical additives in foods and how they might be controlled is developing into more than just a domestic problem, but has assumed international aspects which may or may not be of signficant importance to the chemical industry in later years.

A report from the executive board meeting of the World Health Organization, which concluded its sessions in Geneva earlier this month, discloses that the subject was a matter of more than passing discussion at the parley and is something that the member countries have agreed to look into further during the next several months.

Only a sketchy report on what went on at the meeting was available from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which is the regional office of the World Health Organization. The report stated that a study was requested at the meeting concerning the standardization of laboratory tests for foods, and it was decided that it should be limited for the time being to the subject of intentional chemical additives to foods. Information on chemical additives, on laboratory techniques and on relevant leigslation, it was added, will be collected and disseminated by WHO.

At the regional office it was expected that some additional information would be available in about six months. Officials said that the countries participating in the study would probably meet in conference in about six months to exchange notes and decide what further steps should be taken.

Govt. Study Group Starts Work

A five-state study to determine the impact of federal aid programs on state and local governments where the services are performed has been launched by the now chairmanless commission set up by congress last year to study inter-governmental relationships. The study is to be conducted by private research organizations under contract with the commission.

Encompassed by the surveys will be twenty-two federal aid programs which represent 87 percent or nearly $3,000,000,000 spent annually for all federal aid programs. The surveys will cover the impact at the state and local levels of such grants-in-aid programs as exist in the fields of public health, public assistance, education, labor, public roads, housing and slum clearance. The research firms will make their studies in accordance with a set of guides set out by the commission.

One of the things hoped to be accomplished by the studies will be the basis for determining whether existing programs

—*Continued on page 32*

Davison Research Division Director's Post to Veltman

Dr. P. W. Bachman, vice-president in charge of the research and development division of Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., has announced a series of new appointments and a revised plan of organization for the division, headed by the naming of Dr. P. L. Veltman to the post of director of research and development. Dr. Veltman had formerly been manager of the Curtis Bay (Baltimore) Laboratories.

Ralph E. Hope, formerly manager of research engineering, has been made an assistant director, his duties including management of the laboratories. L. L. Baral has succeeded him as manager of research engineering. W. K. O'Loughlin has also been named an assistant director. Mr. O'Loughlin was formerly manager of the development department, in which position he has been succeeded by O. D. Myrick.

Dr. P. L. Veltman

Edwin M. Glocker, formerly staff assistant to Dr. Bachman, has been made manager of the research statistics department, a new post, and Luther O. Young has become manager of the application research department, another new post. Dr. Bachman's staff assistants are C. D. Helm and A. J. Antonious.

Ethylene, Platforming Plants Are to Be Erected by Gulf Oil

A new ethylene plant and a new platforming plant, each reportedly the largest of its kind in the world, will be erected at the Port Arthur, Tex., refinery of Gulf Oil Corporation, the company announced last week.

The ethylene unit, the second such to be built at the refinery, will have a capacity of 3,000,000,000 cubic feet of ethylene gas per year. This will represent an increase of about 10 percent in the nation's ethylene production and will more than double the refinery's present production, raising the total to nearly 5,500,000,000 cubic feet yearly.

The platforming unit is designed to produce an improved quality of high octane motor gasoline and may also be used to improve and expand aviation gasoline production. Capacity will be 29,000 barrels per stream day. Construction of both units is scheduled to begin this spring and to be finished in the first quarter of 1955.

Hercules Powder Makes McConnell President's Aid

J. H. Tyler McConnell has been appointed assistant to Albert E. Forster, president of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Since 1951, Mr. McConnell has served as special assistant to the executive committee. He joined the legal department of Hercules in 1941 and during World War II acted as manager and plant counsel on Hercules-operated ordnance plants. Later, he served as administrative assitant to the general manager of the explosives department.

German Resin Process Is Acquired by Alkydol

Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill., has acquired manufacturing rights for the "Alpex" hydrocarbon resin process. The process was developed a number of years ago by Chemische Werke Albert of Germany. "Alpex" resin is reportedly soluble in mineral spirits, is said to form highly resistant protective coatings and can be used as a modifying agent in varnishes, drying oils and alkyds.

Organics Duty Cutback Seen Bar to Expansion

A reduction of United States tariffs on organic chemicals would wipe out all plans for that industry's expansion and result in shutting down many chemical plants, reducing wages and curtailing the industry's $200,000,000 a year expenditure for research, Dr. Cary R. Wagner, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, declared last week in an address before the students and faculty of Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

Opening our markets to unrestricted chemical imports would not result in lifting the standard of living of the foreign chemical worker, Dr. Wagner said in refutation of the argument that has been advanced by some that if this country imports more it will help European workers earn more, in which case they would be less susceptible to Communism.

Europe Needs Higher Living Standard

"Europe cannot become properous through exports alone," Dr. Wagner said. "Prosperity there must come through raising the standard of living of the European people so that Europe could become a mass market for all the things European industry is capable of producing."

As long as extremes in living standards here and abroad exist, the domestic organic chemical industry needs tariff protection, Dr. Wagner declared. Without it, he said, "we would be right back where we were thirty-five years ago."

"We dare not go back thirty-five years for any reason. The population of our country its growing very rapidly. Every year from now on we will need to find employment for some 500,000 young Americans entering the labor market. We cannot do that if we let our economy slip backwards. Only by continuing our dynamic industrial growth can we be sure of maintaining full employment," the SOCMA president said.

100,000 New Jobs Expected

Turning to the growth of the organic chemical industry, Dr. Wagner said that that industry expects at least 100,000 new jobs to be created during the next ten years. The expansion, he pointed out, is due to the fact that the organic chemical industry is growing at a rate four times faster than all industry in this country.

"In the best judgment of those of us in the organic chemical industry, we have just begun to grow. Even the most conservative of us talk and think in superlatives—not boastfully, but merely in terms of the foreseeable expansion in employment, plants and the thousands of ways in which chemicals will be used in the future," Dr. Wagner pointed out.

Baker & Adamson Works Expansion Is Under Way

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced that a $750,000,000 expansion is now under way in the packaging, shipping and warehouse facilities of its Baker & Adamson Works at Marcus Hook, Pa.

The expansion, which will more than double present facilities, includes the construction of a three-story annex to the main packaging and shipping building, a one-story annex and tank farm for packaging and storing of flammable liquids, new facilities and a special loading platform for the packaging and shipping of corrosive chemicals, and expanded truck and rail facilities. Another improvement calls for two-level enclosed bridge to link B&A's central receiving depot and warehouse with the packaging and shipping buildings. The work is scheduled for completion in the late summer or early autumn.

Pacific Coast Borax Sets Up Plant Food Unit; Naftel Head

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., New York, has established a new plant food division to be headed by Dr. James A. Naftel, who will be responsible for the direction of sales and sales development in the new unit.

Prior to his new appointment, Dr. Naftel was the southern agronomist for the company. He will direct the new division from his present office in Auburn, Ala. Before joining Pacific Coast Borax, Dr. Naftel was for fourteen years on the teaching and research staff of the agronomy and soils department at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The company pointed out that its new plant food division has been organized because of the increased use of its various products, including fertilizer borate, "Colemanite" and "Polybor."

Reilly

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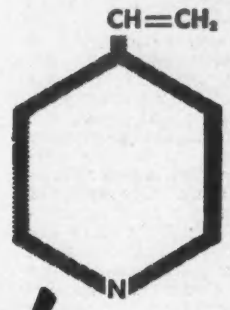

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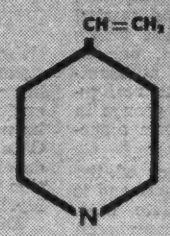

with Acrylonitrile
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with Butadiene
with Isoprene
with 2-vinylpyridine

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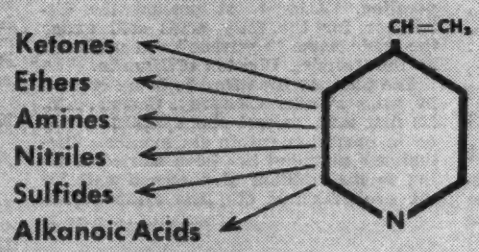
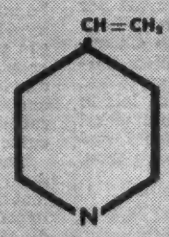


...in your process or product



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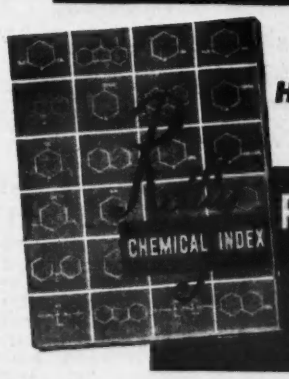

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Association Meetings

This Week

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Toronto and Montreal, February 25-26.
Chemical Market Research Association, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., February 25.
Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-27.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3-5.
American Chemical Society, national meeting, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 24-April 1; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 12-15.
American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 5-8.
American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Tex., April 12-14.
American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 29-31.
American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.
American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.
American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.
American Water Works Association, annual conference, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27; annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.
Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, May 17-20.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.
Chemical Market Research Association, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., February 25.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.
Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 1.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17-18.
Drug Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 4.
Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association (annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York., May 16-19.
Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.
Metal Powder Association, annual meeting and show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26-28.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 24-26.
National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.
National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11
National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 5-7.
National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.
Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting and election of officers, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 16.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.
Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1-5.
Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.
Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.
Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 10; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.
Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.
Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20-21.

Stauffer Key Sales Executives

Dan J. Keating Robert A. Lamoree John H. Kennedy

Dan J. Keating has been appointed director of sales of the newly-organized agricultural chemicals division of Stauffer Chemical Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies. John H. Kennedy has been named eastern sales manager, while Robert A. Lamoree has been made western sales manager of the division. Mr. Keating, formerly manager of Stauffer's Pacific Northwest division, has been with the company since 1926. In his new post, he will make his headquarters in New York. Mr. Kennedy started in the chemical business in 1920 and joined Stauffer in 1940. He previously was associated with Mechling Brothers Division of General Chemical Company and Grasselli Chemical Company. Mr. Lamoree became associated with the American Cream Tartar division in 1936 and was shifted to Stauffer's San Francisco offices in 1942 as sales manager of its Pacific Coast activities. Mr. Kennedy will be headquartered in New York, while Mr. Lamoree will work out of San Francisco.

Columbium, Tantalum Trade Changes Announced by GSA

Three changes in the government's program of buying and selling columbium and tantalum ores for stockpiling and re-sale to industry have been announced by Edmund F. Mansure, Administrator of General Services.

Mr. Mansure said agents purchasing these materials for government account are being notified that:—

1. Effective immediately, the current 100 percent bonus over the market price which GSA pays for the ores will be passed along to industry customers. Since August 1, 1952, the government had absorbed the bonus cost to stimulate production of scarce metals.

2. In the future, the government will accept delivery of tantalum ore meeting stockpiling specifications in 1,000 pound lots instead of the previous 2,000 pounds. The change will enable small producers to make more frequent deliveries. Minimum acceptable deliveries of columbium will remain at 2,000 pounds.

3. GSA has notified its agents who purchase these ores for the government's account to stop accepting applications from users desiring to buy stockpile specification tantalum or grade 1 columbium. Both have previously been available to industry.

Agents purchasing ores for the government, under regulations published in October, 1952, are Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, North Chicago, Ill.; Wah Chang Corporation, New York, and Kennametal, Inc, Latrobe, Pa. In addition, the emergency procurement service of GSA also makes purchases.

Dietary Foods Labeling Policy Modified by FDA

Food and Drug Administration has modified its policy respecting the labeling of vitamins in dietary foods to permit the statement to be made on the label that vitamin B_{12} has an established need in human nutrition.

Formerly under the regulations of the agency, when a product offered for dietary use contained vitamins which had not been established as necessary for human nutrition, it had to be so stated on the label. Scientific opinion now regards B_{12} as necessary to the human diet and the agency's policy has been modified accordingly.

The amount of the vitamin that is needed in the diet has not been determined as yet, however, and when that fact is disclosed, a further change in the policy will be made.

TGA Reveals Two Speakers

Toilet Goods Association, which will hold its annual meeting May 11 to 13 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, has announced the names of two of its scheduled speakers. Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, is slated to talk at the morning session on May 12th, while Griffing Bancroft of the CBS news staff in Washington will be the luncheon speaker that day.

Urea Plastics Standard Color Lineup Revamped

An amendment to colors for molded urea plastics, commercial standard CS147-47, has been approved by the industry and became effective February 15, according to an announcement by the commodity standards division of the Department of Commerce.

Standard colors for molded urea plastics were adopted by the industry in 1947 and published by the Department of Commerce as commercial standard CS147-47. Seventeen colors were included in that commercial standard. The amendment discontinues three of those colors that have shown decreasing popularity, and adds five new more popular colors to the list. Producers of urea plastics molding material maintain stocks of the standard colors, and molders who use those colors are assured of prompt deliveries and color uniformity.

Copies of the pamphlet, "Colors for Molded Urea Plastics, Commercial Standard CS147-47," including the recently issued amendment, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 5 cents per copy. The pamphlet lists the standard colors with their designation, and describes them under various systems of color nomenclature. Standard samples of the colors in the form of molded discs are available from the Manufacturing Chemists Association, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Chemical Exposition Will Feature 2 Symposiums

Two symposiums will be extra features of the eighth National Chemical Exposition to be held in the Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12 through 15.

One will deal with the packaging, transportation and precautionary labeling of chemicals and will be sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The second, sponsored by the Chemical Market Research Association, will deal primarily with the special problems of exposition marketing, in which the exposition itself will be offered as "clinical material" for study by the speakers. The two symposiums will combine with the already announced industrial and engineering chemistry lecture series.

Hyatt Award for Plastics Won't Be Made This Year

William Cruse, secretary of the John Wesley Hyatt award committee, announced last week that, at the request of the patron, no Hyatt award would be made this year. The award was established by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., in 1941 to honor John Wesley Hyatt, discoverer of nitrocellulose and father of the plastics industry. Consisting of a gold medal and $1,000, it has been presented annually to that individual, who in the judgment of the committee, has made an outstanding contribution to the development and advancement of plastics.

Wastes Parley Shapes Its Plans for Houston

Program details have been worked out for the Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, which will be held April 21 to 23 at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex. The parley is being held under the sponsorship of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, the Texas Chemical Council and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

On the opening day A. P. Black, president of the Southern Association of Science and Industry and head of the department of chemistry at the University of Florida, will be session chairman and will also present a paper entitled, "A Rational View of the South's Pollution Problem." C. K. Banks, vice-president of Metal & Thermit Corporation, will speak on "The Interdependence of Man and Earth."

Burt Second Session Chairman

The second session will have W. I. Burt, chairman of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association's committee on air pollution abatement and vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, as chairman. The following papers are scheduled for presentation:—"Basic Concepts in Air Pollution Surveys," by James M. Gill, superintendent of ethyl chloride operations for Ethyl Corporation; "Air Pollution Studies at a Large Power Plant," by Fred Thomas, chief of the air pollution studies section of the division of health and safety of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and "Tracer Technics in Air Pollution Studies," by Ernest J. Stecker, chief of aerometry development, and William H. Shallenberger, chief of special projects, of Ralph H. Parsons Company.

Other papers to be included at the second session are:—"Pollution Control at Source," by C. M. Shigley, director of technical research at the Texas division of Dow Chemical Company and "Varnish Manufacture Fume Control," by C. R. DeBow, process supervisor in the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Philosophy of Pollution Control

The third session, to be held April 22, will be on "Fundamental Philosophy." W. C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, will be chairman. The following papers will be presented:—"Pollution Control Factors Influencing Plant Site Selection," by W. H. Weir, director of water pollution control of the Georgia State Department of Public Health; "Industrial planning and Responsibility for Control of Air Pollution," by Dr. William E. Rand, director of the Stanford Research Institute, and "Some of the More Subtle Effects of Stream Pollution," by Clair N.

—*Continued on page 57*

APMA '54 Research Award To HEW Rehabilitation Unit

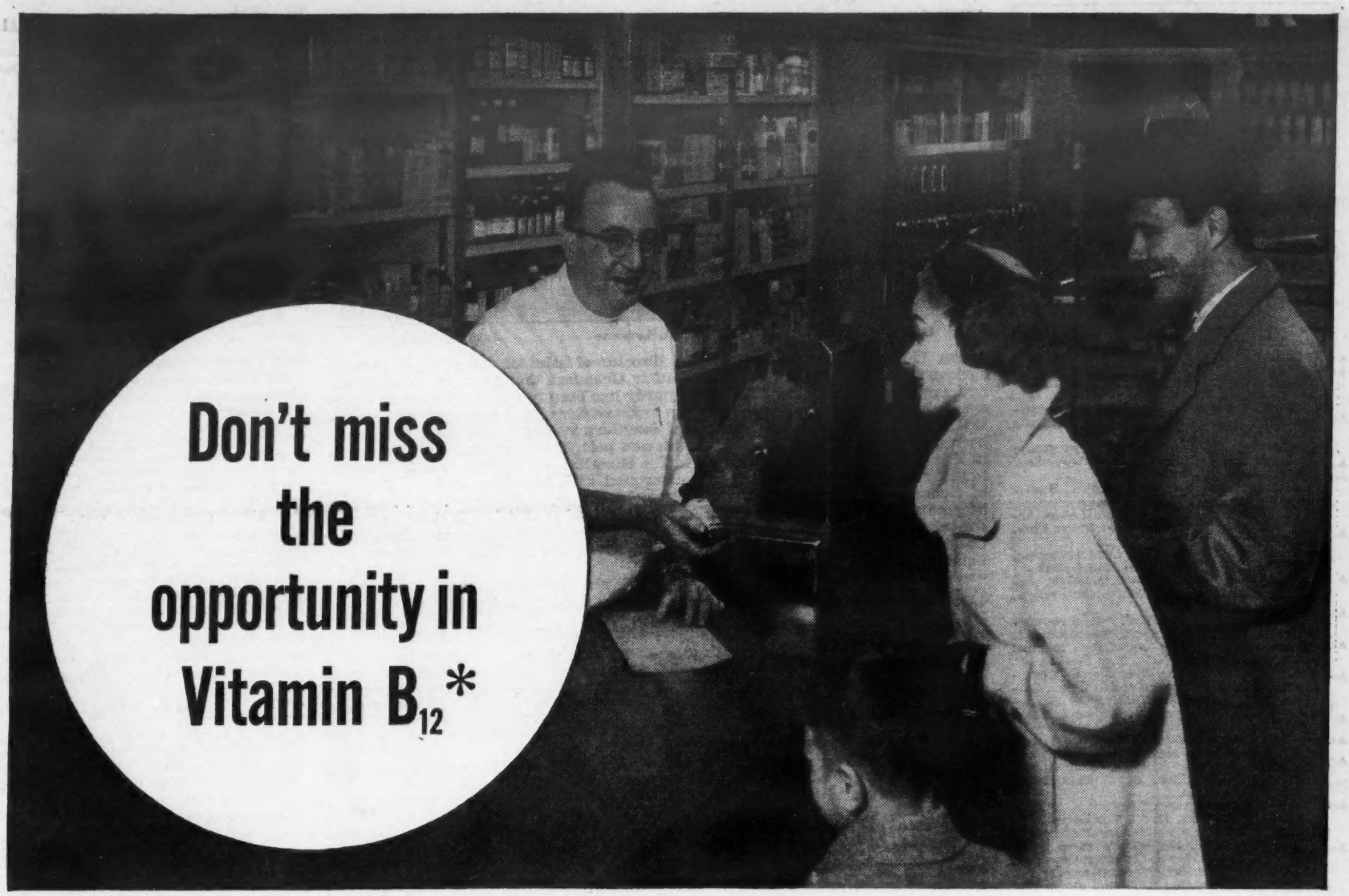
The office of vocational rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been selected to receive the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association's 1954 research award at the annual meeting of the association in Boca Raton, Fla., March 30.

The director of the office is Miss Mary E. Switzer, who will receive the award on behalf of her entire organization. The office of vocational rehabilitation is the nerve center of a nationwide network that has enabled more than 500,000 handicapped persons to take useful places in the nation's economic activity and earn their own way by engaging in profitable work.

The APMA committee consists of Dr. Martin Lasersohn, chairman of the group, executive vice-president, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York; Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, vice-president in charge of clinical research, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; Dr. Austin Smith, editor, *Journal* American Medical Association; Dr. Perrin H. Long, professor of medicine, New York State Medical School; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, professor and chairman, department of physical medicine and rehabilitation, New York University College of Medicine, and Dr. F. F. Yonkman, vice-president in charge of research, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.

Zinc Institute Meeting Set

The American Zinc Institute will hold its thirty-sixth annual meeting in the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20 and 21. Reports on present markets and the institute's promotion and development program will be featured. Speakers will appraise the general business outlook and Washington legislation.



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Through an expanded line of Vitamin B_{12} products, many manufacturers are enjoying increased profits. They are enhancing popularity of multivitamin and vitamin-mineral combinations by adding Vitamin B_{12}. They are supplying this vitamin in drops and syrups as dietary supplements. They are tapping new markets with high potency parenterals for neurologic disorders, and they are boosting sales of their present formulations by increasing the Vitamin B_{12} content.

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***The Food and Drug Administration states, "recent scientific evidence shows that these vitamins [vitamin B_{12} and folic acid] are needed in human nutrition," and that the disclaimer clause (The need in human nutrition not established) no longer is necessary. *Federal Register*, February 10, 1954, page 767.**

†Cyanocobalamin is used here only in a chemical sense and not as a synonym for the U.S.P. product.

Vitamin B_{12} Merck

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for the Nation's Health

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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 19 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial synthetic, CP, dms. dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.10.50 -12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh; powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Mid'and, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic (trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys, c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works ton.104.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.157.00- —

Acid, boric, tech. powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75- - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26½- .32

Caprylic, dms lb. .32½- .34½

Cassella, dms, frt alld lb. 1.44 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25¼

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100 lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27 - .28¼
tankcars lb. .25¼- —
double dist., dms lb. .27¼- .29½
tankcars lb. .26 - —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .15½
tanks lb. .11¼- .12

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .13
tanks lb. .09½- —
double, dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks lb. .10 - .10¼

Acid, 2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.

Desoxycholic, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbiturie (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

2-Ethyl hexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775

Acid, fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .23½- .31¼
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .73 - 95
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 30%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32

USP, cbys lb. 88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 22 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3692
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3618- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.15 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68

Laurent's, bbls. lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .39½- .41¼
60%, dms. lb. .23 - .24¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1995- —
water white, dms lb. .3295- —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 —

Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-), tech., flake, 99-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼

Naphthenic, 220-250 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.60

Acacia—Acid, Nitric, 38°Be

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	divd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	E.	east	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	exp.	expressed	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
CD.	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
cns.	cans	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
col.	color	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
coml.	commercial	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
CP.	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		nat.	natural	W.	west
		neut.	neutral	whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nitric, 40°Be—Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, nitric, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E ..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E .....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
56.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works,, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms.....lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms...lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ....lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms....lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst.. cns. lb. .75 - 1.70

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
dms. smal; .....lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls .....lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs.....lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbl.s., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. .....lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - .75
Soybean oil, double dist., dms..lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
single dist., dms.....lb. .15½- .17¼
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Stearic, double pressed, bgs....lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works..lb. .62 - .75

Acid, sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....ton.28.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - 1.80
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms .....lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l. .lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't.lb. .37½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms .....lb. .39 - —
small dms.....lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs. .....lb. .31 - —
Thioglycolic, refined bgs. cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —

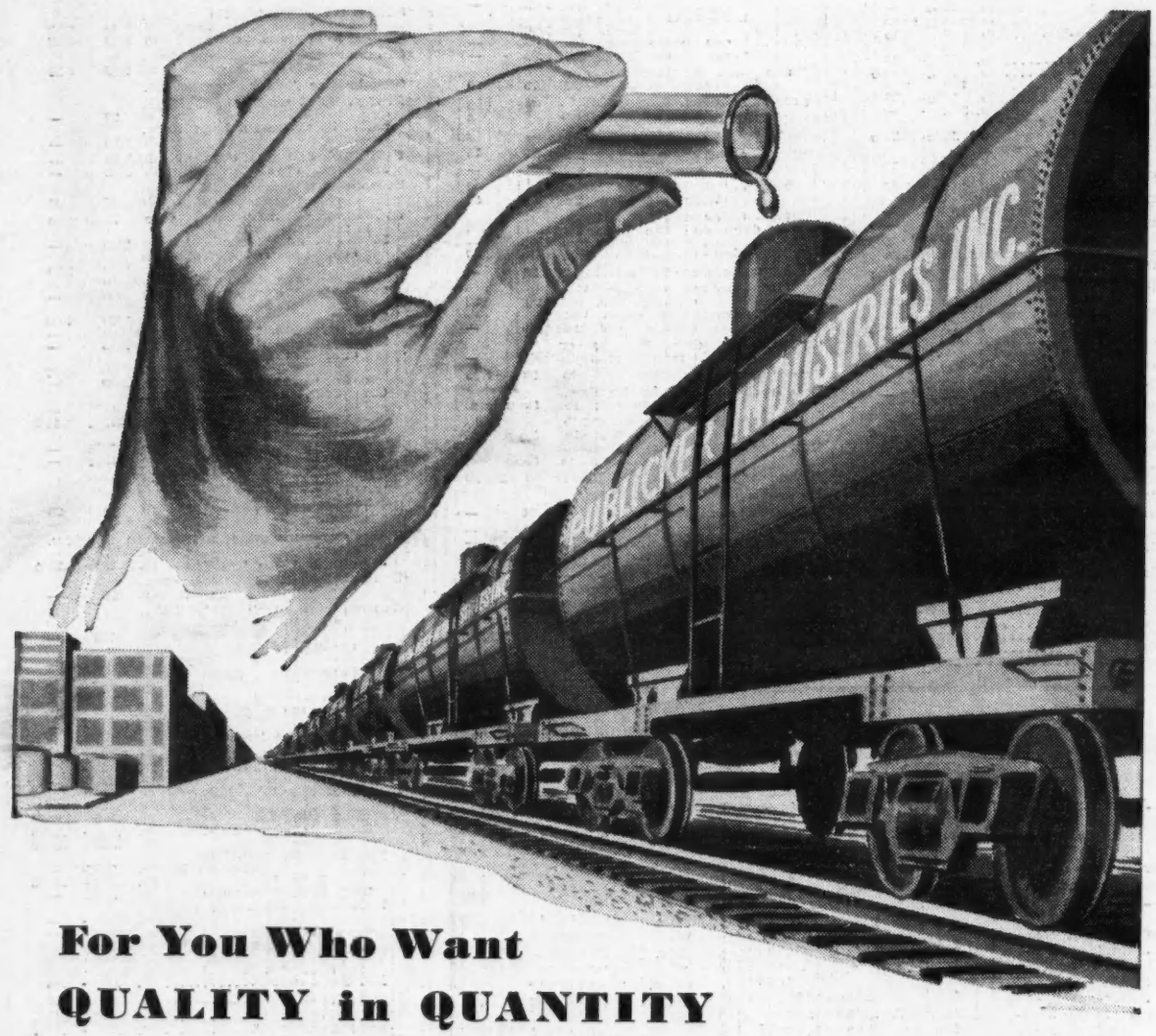
Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. ..... lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots..oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots.....gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms..lb. 3.85 - 3.95
dl-Alanine, dms., works.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.lb. 1.88 - 1.90
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.92 - 1.94
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, solub.)
light, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .65 - .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fuse) oil (see Fuse) oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. .lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms .....lb. .64 - 79
tech., dms., dlvd.....lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Capyrl, 85%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra gd. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, gd. cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots.....lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .44½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.20.51 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal.20.56 -20.62
tanks, same basis ....gal.20.38 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis... gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis .... gal. .43 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....gal.21.66 -21.72
tanks, same basis....gal.21.48 - —



For You Who Want
QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59¾- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isohutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .303 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb 32 00 —
90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 28.80 -29 15
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphapinene (see a-Pinene).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-TocopherolD.
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV., fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm. 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton.85.00 -88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.96.00 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms. kgs 4.000 lb lots frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, fbis., c.l., works ton.312.00 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.330.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported dms. l.c.l. .75 - .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate dibasic bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5% N, works ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285 50 —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton.260.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate kgs. works lb .50 .70
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate com'l bgs. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .08½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bots. dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -47.00
synthetic, bgs. c.l. western works ton.49.50 - —
bulk, works ton.45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½ - .10
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100%. ton.240.00 - —
t.c.l., basis 100% works. ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26

● The wires are hot, right now, with orders for ADM's RO-11-S Soya Fatty Acids. And most of the shipments are going to alkyd manufacturers who have used RO-11-S in the past.

Why are they re-ordering? Because RO-11-S enables them to produce top quality fatty acid alkyds *at a cost that assures a good profit.*

But price alone is not the only reason for such popularity. RO-11-S is a high quality, uniform product. One outstanding characteristic of RO-11-S is its excellent color stability . . . both in storage and in cooking. In addition, it is famous for fast drying, hardness, and non-yellowing.

The chart at right shows RO-11-S in relation to the whole broad line of ADM vegetable fatty acids. Study the chart . . . study your own needs for the months ahead . . . and we feel sure you will want to include some RO-11-S in an early order!

Take the Scientific Shortcut with

ADM fatty ACIDS

You can always follow the market with the broad line of ADM VEGETABLE FATTY ACIDS

FATTY ACID TYPE AND GRADE	PROTECTIVE COATINGS	SYNTHETIC RESINS	INKS	PUTTY AND CAULKING COMPOUNDS	METALLIC SOAPS	LIQUID SOAPS	WAXES AND POLISHES	INSECTICIDES AND DISINFECTANTS	LUBRICATING GREASES	COSMETICS	PHARMACEUTICAL
COCONUT Double-Distilled		X				X		X		X	
LINSEED											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-500	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-600	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Essential Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids											X
SOYA											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-4	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RO-11S	X	X	X		X			X			
MIXED VEGETABLE RO-8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
CORN-SOYA Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
CORN Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
COTTONSEED Double-Distilled		X			X		X	X	X		
CHINAWOOD	X	X	X								

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.
600 Roanoke Building, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

● Please send information on the use of RO-11-S in the making of alkyds.

*Name*_____

*Company*_____

*Address*_____

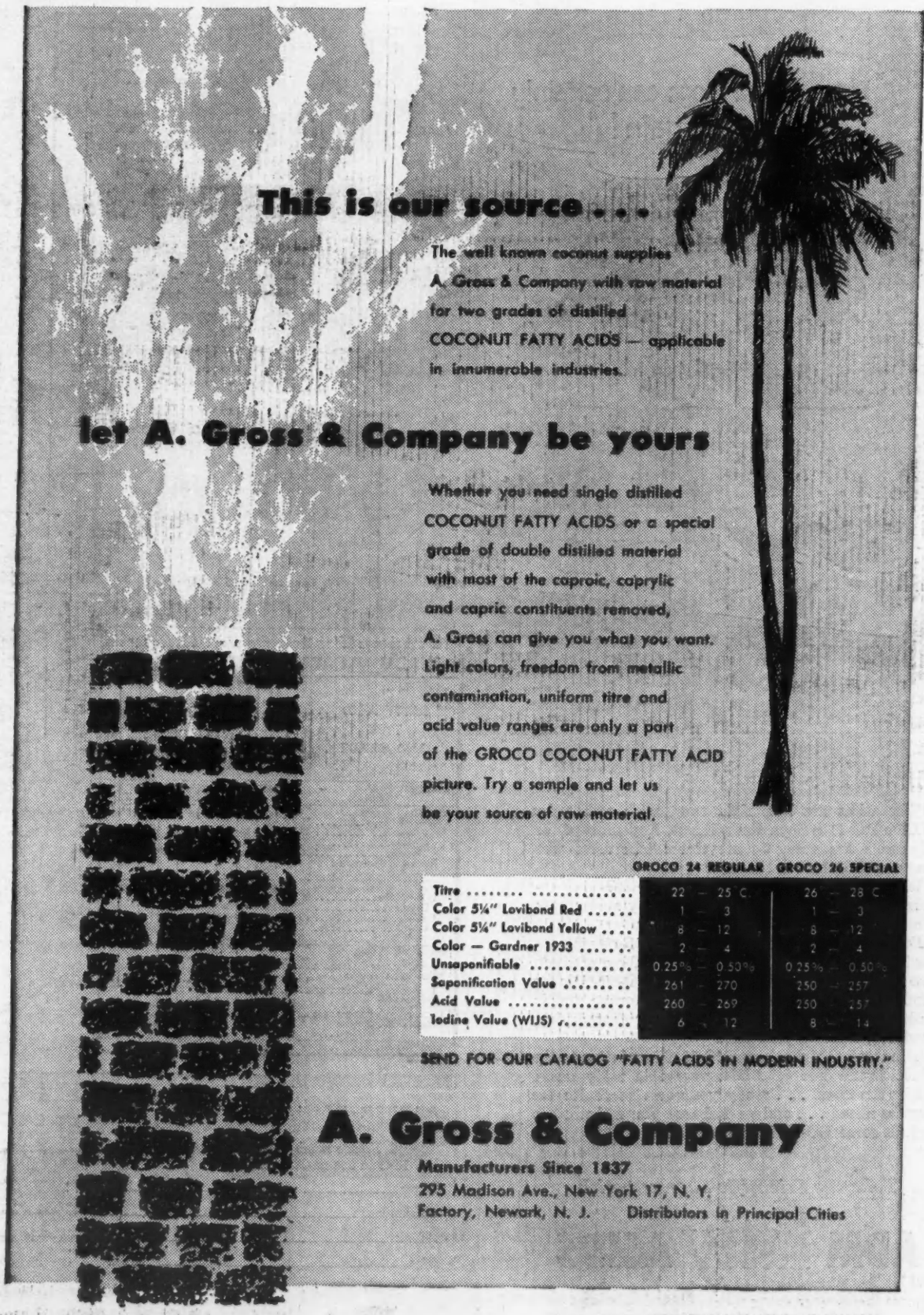
*City*_____ *State*_____

Ammonium Thioglycollate—Black, Bone

Ammonium thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., basis 100% ... lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% ... lb 1.70 - 1.95
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, 5lb ums., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro. bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro laevo dms lb 6.00 - —
monobasic dextro bots lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate dibasic, dextro. bots. lb 28.00 - —
dextro laevo dms. lb 6.00 - —
Sulfate, dextro, dms ... lb. 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms ... lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ... lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ... lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots ... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ... lb. .74 - 1.05
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ... lb. 1.25 -1.55
tech., dms ... lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls ... lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld ... lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs ... lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bgs. ... lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian ... lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. ... lb. .26 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ... lb. .24 - —
powdered dms ... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .86 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ... lb. .28½- —
cases, c.l., mines ... lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .27½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride anh., pails, c.l., works, lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .40½- —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, NF, dms ... lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50% bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% No prices
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. 70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs ... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls, dms ... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ... ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ... ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo., Heber City, Utah ... ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ... ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., c.l., same basis ... ton. 34.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works ... lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ... ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic).
Atropine, USP, bots ... oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots. ... oz. 4.00 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags ... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ... ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works ... lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ... lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ... ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots ... lb 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald, ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms ... lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ... ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ... ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ... ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ... lb. .28 - .32
root, bls ... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ... ton. 80.50 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ... ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ... ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ... ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ... lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms ... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms ... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa ... gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district ... gal. .40 - —
Chicago district ... gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district ... gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah ... gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa ... gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .40 - —
Lone Star, Texas ... gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio ... gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo ... gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district ... gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ... gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms ... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb .80 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ... lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. ... lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. ... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. ... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidene acetone, bots ... lb. 1.66 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns ... lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns ... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots ... gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, ingots, ton lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms ... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., tars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium Sulphide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15½- .23
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.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grade of double distilled material
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and capric constituents removed,
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contamination, uniform titre and
acid value ranges are only a part
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GROCO 24 REGULAR
GROCO 26 SPECIAL
Titre ... 22 — 25 C. 26 — 28 C
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red ... 1 — 3 1 — 3
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow ... 8 — 12 8 — 12
Color — Gardner 1933 ... 2 — 4 2 — 4
Unsaponifiable ... 0.25% — 0.50% 0.25% — 0.50%
Saponification Value ... 261 — 270 250 — 257
Acid Value ... 260 — 269 250 — 257
Iodine Value (WIJS) ... 6 — 12 8 — 14
SEND FOR OUR CATALOG "FATTY ACIDS IN MODERN INDUSTRY."
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Manufacturers Since 1837
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Factory, Newark, N. J. Distributors in Principal Cities

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb .0750- —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs. cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble bgs., c.l. lb .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner bbls. litho flushed same basis lb 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 - —
Phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry bbls same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors dlvd prices 4c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss N C., S C. Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 16c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal steamed, works, E ton.55 00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see Di) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70 00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi. ton.108.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —

Brown, sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —

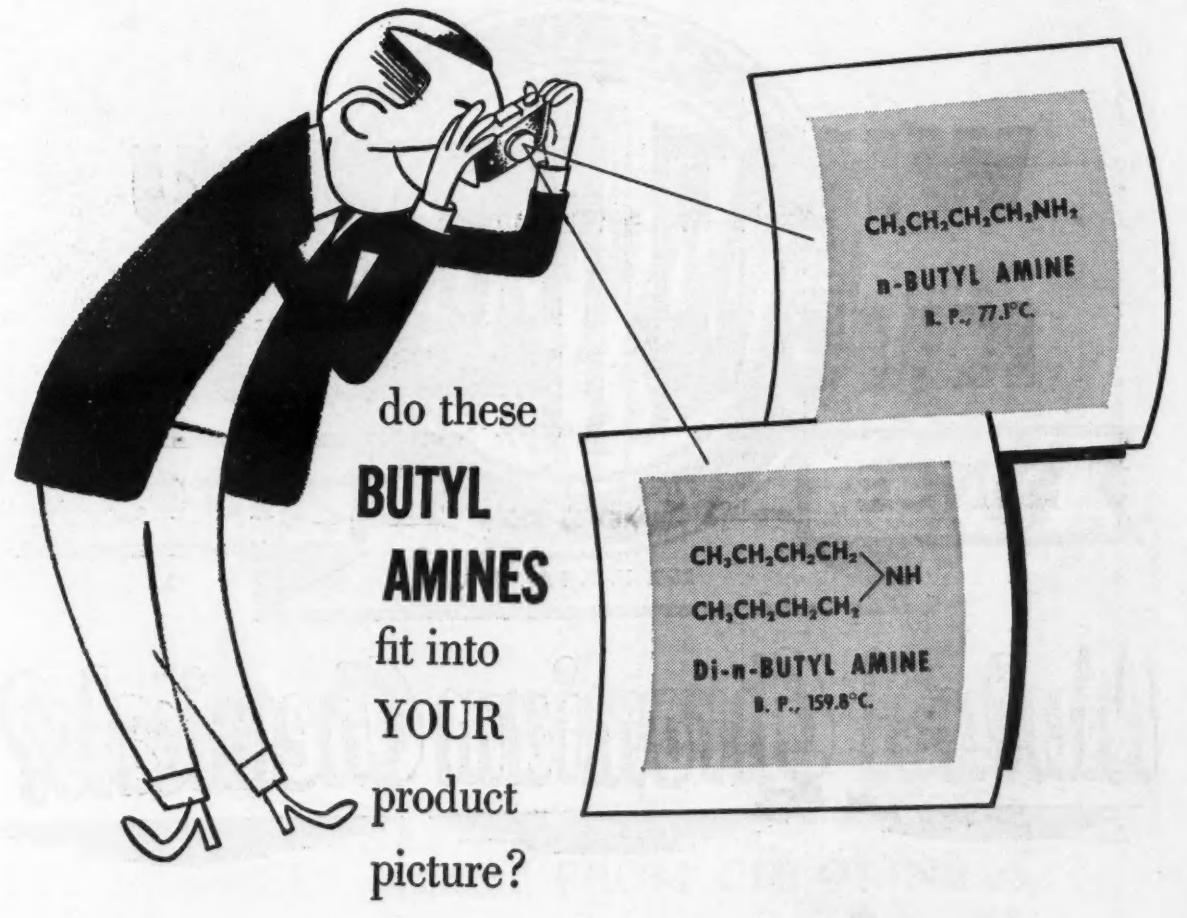
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 2.85 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .90 - .95

Black, Carbon—Calcium Carbonate

Calciferol in edible oil dms., 10,000 more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
4,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .053¼- —
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb .10 - .11
Bromide NF, jars lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 —
l.c.l. works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 175.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —

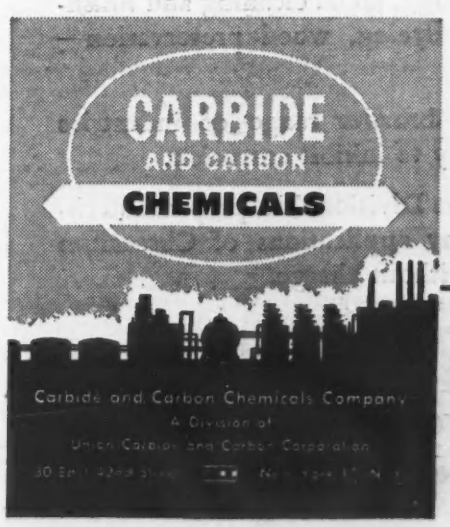


How you can use them...

- fatty acid soaps of butyl amines are useful for preparing water-in-oil emulsions.
- these amines have utility in the preparation of:

specialty soaps	corrosion inhibitors
dyestuffs	petroleum demulsifiers
rubber chemicals	insecticides
flotation agents	pharmaceuticals

Butyl Amine and Dibutyl Amine may be just the answer to your product or process problem. Check them now by asking for samples and information on your company letterhead. Be sure to ask for technical bulletin F-6871A,, "Butyl Amines." *Offices in 21 principal cities. In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto.*



MORE THAN 60 OTHER AMINES

When you are considering alkyl amines, keep in mind that CARBIDE also supplies Ethyl, Diethyl, Triethyl, Isopropyl, Diisopropyl, 2-Ethylhexyl, and Di(2-Ethylhexyl) amines. But that's not all! CARBIDE also makes more than 60 other amines. Get a complete list of these by asking for our latest edition of "Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals," Form 6136.

Calcium Chloride—Chlorine

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton.11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bas frt equald lb 29½ 30
Cyanide dms dlvd E of Rockies lb 24 50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. 70 72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.30 2.45
Hydride, dms. works lb 2.20 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide jars m 4.52 —
Lactate USP dms. 10,000-lb lots or more works lb .40 —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ —
Nitrate, tech. bbls., works lb .13 —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —

Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs. works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size same basis, works lb. 2.65 3.75
Calomel, USP powd dms. lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .1980 .2115
tanks, same basis lb .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran. powd. bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 6.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale. bulk ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0875- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A., cs. lb. 3.60 - —
medium, cs. lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.94 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.20 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - —
Casein dom acid-precip, standard, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .38 .39
premium bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .21½- .23
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17½- .17¾
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17 - .17¼
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No stocks.
medium, bls. lb. .65 - —
thin, bls. lb. No stocks.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.100.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .48½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .46
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, nb dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .30
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb lots or less lb. 1.35 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Chlorodan, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Met. area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MUTUAL

SINCE 1845

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK, N.Y.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Mutual Chromium Chemicals?

Mutual, the oldest American producer of Chromium Chemicals, operates the world's largest plant for those products.

Mutual's productive facilities are the most modern in the industry and incorporate the latest technological advances.

Mutual serves a wide range of industries—pigment manufacturing, leather tanning, electroplating, metal cleaning and finishing, chemical oxidation, textile dyeing, wood preservation—and many others.

Mutual products enter an even broader range of industries because of their outstanding ability to inhibit corrosion.

Mutual's Research & Development Division has prepared technical bulletins dealing with many applications of Chromium Chemicals. These are available without charge.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Plants: Baltimore—Jersey City

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb	4.25	—
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14% dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	42.00	—
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	—
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	—
imported 60%, tins, basis 100%	lb	58 00	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb	58 00	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb	58 00	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50	—
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld	lb	95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms, 100-lb lots	lb	6 85	—
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate solut., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys works	lb.	.10¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb	49	—
Trioxide NF bots	lb	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	—
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52	.57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.42	—
"0000," bgs	lb.	.55	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.00	4.00
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.85	2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.00	2.55
Civet artificial, bots	oz	13 75	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7 50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn.	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	42.00	45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port	ton.	27.00	30.20
china, dom., dry grd., air-float 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross	ton.	20.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton	50 00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.65	—
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.73	—
CMC, purified, high vis (see Gum cellulose)			
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt allowed	lb	60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E	lb	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	—
less than 23,000 lbs dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.20	—

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

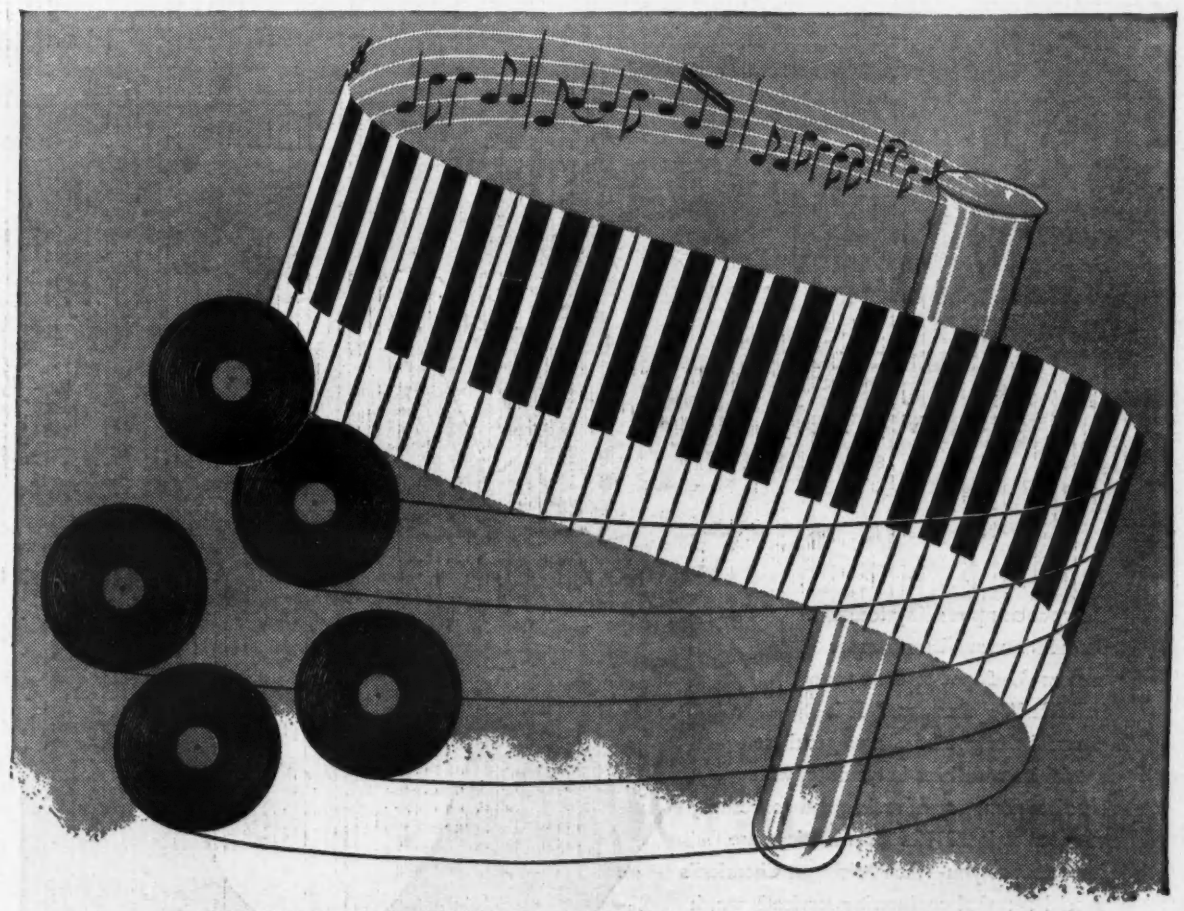
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l. ex-whse	gal.	.275	.3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	.3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	.165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2950	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950	.3248
tanks, ex-whse	gal	.1650	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.37	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	2.28	—
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd.	lb.	1.27	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.90	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.75¼	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.61	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.60	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.12	—
Phosphate powdered 32.1% Co. kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.79	—
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.96	—
70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.90	—
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.29¾	—
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.95	—
monohydrated, 32% Co dms dlvd	lb.	1.49	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.45	.53½
Cocaine USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11 75	—
Cochineal USP gray ogs	lb	68	80
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	1.12	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots	oz.	11 75	—
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots	oz	10 25	—
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22	.25
blue, bls	lb.	.25	.28
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	33.50	40.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	.55
seed, bgs	lb.	.80	1.10
Collodion USP dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.20	Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.90	1.10
Copper acetate bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate 55% bgs., works	lb.	.233	.278
Chloride anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.39	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Cyanide tech. bbls. 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
smaller lots	lb.	.639	—
Gluconate cns. dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms. frt alld E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29½	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works	lb.	.33¼	—
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	40	.50½
Quinolinolate fib dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	—

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715	—
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	10.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	17.65
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715	—
Undecylenate dms.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs. c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd., metropolitan area,	100 lbs.	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	210.00	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f	ton.	205.00	—
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	—
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min.	100 lbs	7.31	—
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lb lots or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk	gm.	4.75	—
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton	lb.	1.25	—
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills	ton.	68.00	—
36%, sacked, same basis	ton.	66.00	—

Chloroform—Crotonaldehyde

Coumarin, cryst. NF, cns.	lb	2.94	3 15
powd cans	lb	3.20	3 25
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar, NF dom., gran. or powd. dms., c.l	lb.	.32	—
bbls. 5,000 lbs one shipment	lb.	.32½	—
bbls., kgs., smaller lots	lb.	.33	.36
imported, kgs	lb.	.24	25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.05	3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	—
solution 80% tanks, works,	gal.	.2068	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.3850	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.4510	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.2970	—
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.60	1 65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	1 35
pinewood, dms., works	gal.	.42½	.50½
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.133	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.136	—
ret. dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.1325	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1375	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.120	.1235
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.143	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.146	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.140	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.145	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.120	—
m-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.74½	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	.25



SWEET MUSIC FROM CHLORINE

Remember the scratchy phonograph records you danced to—not so many years ago? Ever wonder how today's fine recordings were so vastly improved? Would you guess that chlorine is involved?

Modern plastics are the answer—together, of course, with electronics. Phonograph records were once made of shellac, which required a filler to increase its strength. The coarse particles of this filler made it impossible to capture all the tiny vibrations essential to reproducing the subtleties of a fine musical performance.

Today's wonderful long-playing records are usually made of polyvinyl chloride or other vinyl plastics—materials so fine in texture that every musical vibration can be recorded faithfully. Exceedingly fine styli may be used, with finer, closer grooves and slower turntable speeds. Thus, with various electronic aids, you may enjoy an hour-long program, perfectly reproduced on a single record.

Polyvinyl chloride, which helps bring you better records and a host of other wonderful products, is made with the aid of chlorine—just as are thousands of other modern materials. And the leading merchant producer of chlorine is Columbia-Southern—a pioneer in America's manufacture of alkalies and related chemicals.

CHLORINE AND POLYVINYL CHLORIDE

Chlorine is a versatile tool of chemical synthesis, because of its reactivity that can be readily controlled. The manufacture of polyvinyl chloride, for example, begins with the chlorination of ethylene. Two atoms of chlorine attach themselves to each molecule of ethylene to make dichloromethane. Hydrogen and chlorine have a strong affinity, too—so half of the chlorine atoms can be induced to break away as hydrogen chloride. What's left is vinyl chloride, and when the molecules of vinyl chloride join with each other in heavy complex molecules (polymerize) the resulting product is polyvinyl chloride.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

ONE GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Cryolite—2,4-Dinitrophenol

Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .24 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb .59 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
10-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2,4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb .51 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .55 —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .25 - .26

Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn, gum, paper bgs c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato bgs. lb. .10¼ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 50.00 - —
East coast ton. 61.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 - 100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 65.00 - —
East coast ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 100.00 - 110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., E lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .74 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .71½ - .72
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ - .34
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - .35
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - .68¼
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69½
tanks, works lb. .66½ - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.92 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½ - .70
tanks, works lb. .67 - —
Dihydrazine Sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane pure dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .68½ - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .69½ - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .68½ - .67
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .16 - —
natural, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%, lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —

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MC

*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	.48
tanks, works	lb.	.44¾	.45
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.36	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.34	- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd.	lb.	.68½	- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.	lb.	.69½	- —
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.66½	- .67
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.58	- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	- —
ex-wise	gal.	.68	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.66	- —
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.67	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.54	- .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.49	- .50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	- 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.33¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	- —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton	70.00	-72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, works	lb	.19	- —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.00	- —
c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.15	- —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd.:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb	17.00	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	17.00	-17.50
No. 4, cns	lb	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns	lb	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	4.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32 cns	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5 cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 7 cns	lb.	14.80	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 9, cns.	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.30	- —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85	- —
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
No. 17 cns.	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 18 cns.	lb.	24.00	- —
No. 19 cns.	lb.	15.45	- —
No 21, cns.	lb.	3.60	- —
No 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	- —
No 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	- —
No. 33 cns.	lb.	17.45	- —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Yellow D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 10, cns	lb	13.50	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.			
20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	- —
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	- —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	- —
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	- —
40 Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.06	- —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	- —
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	- —
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	- —
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	- —
179 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.14	- —
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	- —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	- —
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	- —
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	- —
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	- —
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	- —
246 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	.95	- —
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	2.03	- —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.19	- —
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	- —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	- —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	- —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	- —
343 Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	2.57	- —
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.22	- —
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.69	- —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
419 Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	- —
430 Brown M	lb.	.98	- —
446 Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.30	- —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	- —
581 Brown B	lb.	2.03	- —
581 Direct black EB	lb.	.94	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.			
1217 Orange RD single paste	lb.	1.65	- —
p-4 Brown, PG	lb.	2.30	- —
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	- —
p-14 Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	- —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	- —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.74	- —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	- —
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	- —
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	- —
Brown R, conc.	lb	1.72	- —
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	- —
Red 4 B, conc.	lb	1.37	- —
Yellow C	lb	1.18	- —
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—			
Auramine, O	lb	1.83	- —
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	- —
Jet	lb	1.21	- —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.71	- —
Brown, Bismarck R conc	lb	.86	- —
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.82	- —
Y, extra	lb.	.64	- —
Fuchsine, conc.	lb	3.08	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100 lb. dms., sellers' works:			
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	- —
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.33	- —
Safranine, Y, conc	lb	2.90	- —
Violet, methyl, B	lb	1.10	- —

2,4-Dinitrotoluene—Epinephrine

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:			
Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.94	- —
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	- —
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	- —
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	- —
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	- —
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	- —
Yellow azo-, conc	lb.	.90	- —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.			

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	- —
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.38	- 1.40
tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	- —
select, bundles	lb.	.65	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	32.95	-35.00
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.45	- .58

CSC ETHYL ALCOHOLS and DERIVATIVES
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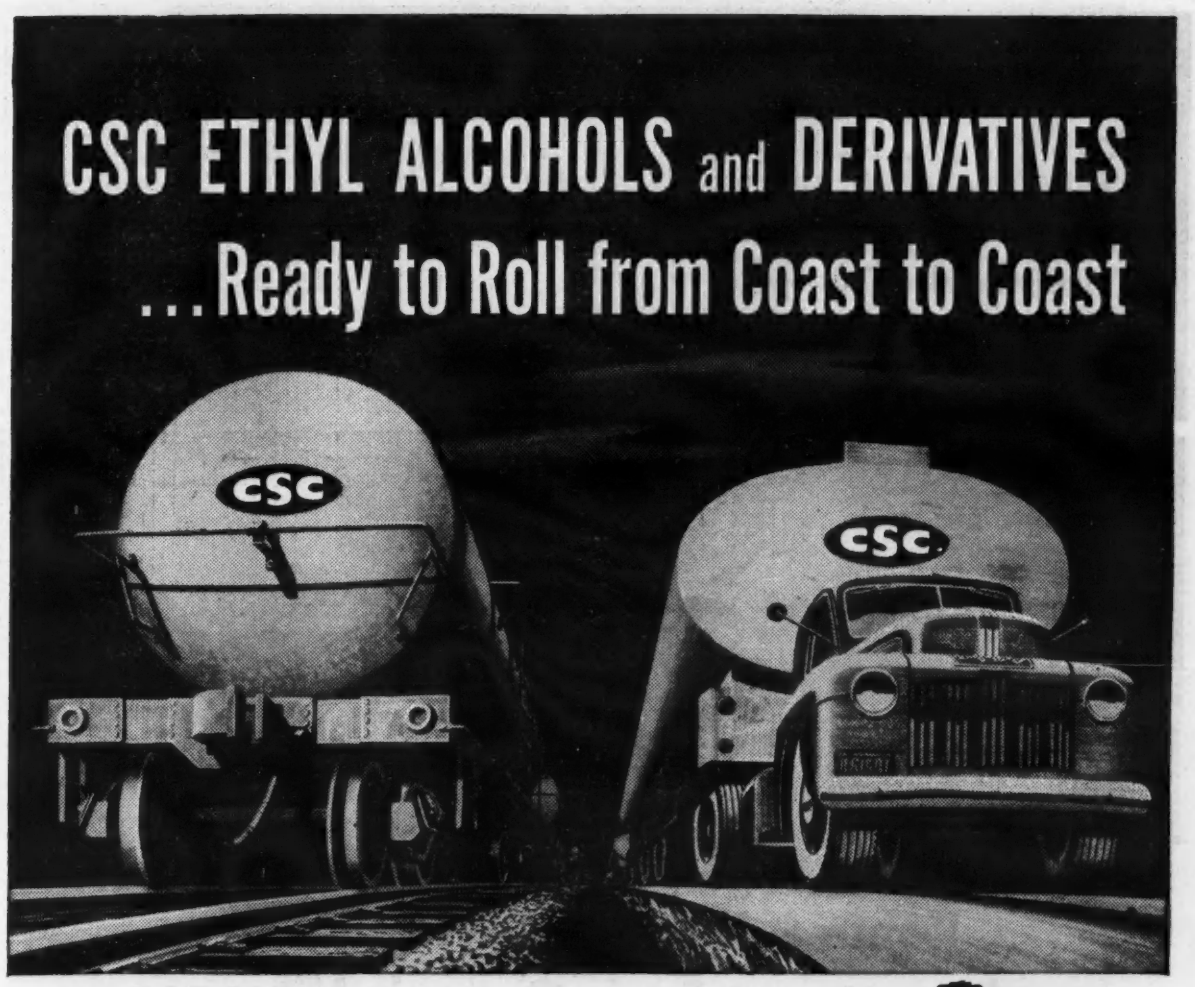

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Butyl Acetate	Hydroxylammonium Salts
Butyl Stearate	Nitroparaffins
Dibutyl Phthalate	Formaldehyde N.F.
Tributyl Phosphate	Pentaerythritol
Methanol	Acetone
Ammonia	Methylamines

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
CSC COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
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Epsom Salt—Fustic Extract

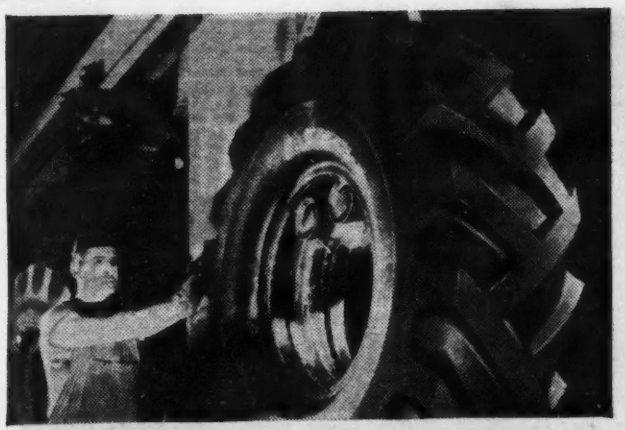
Epsom salt, tech. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst kilo 150.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 28.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz. 34.50 -35.61
Ether acetate see Ethyl acetate)
n-Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
2,2-Dichloroethyl, refl., dms c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - 14½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 .16
tanks, same basis lb. 13 —
technical dms. c.l. works lb. .13 —
l.c.l. works lb. 13½ —
tanks works lb. 12 —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb cns lb. 89 —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 16¾ —
tanks same basis lb. 13¾ —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb lots. lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Ether vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98% dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l, same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Ethyl chloride, USP, bots., cyls. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .54½- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .44 - —
Ethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. ½ .85 —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb 6.75 7.50
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.40 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .13 - .15

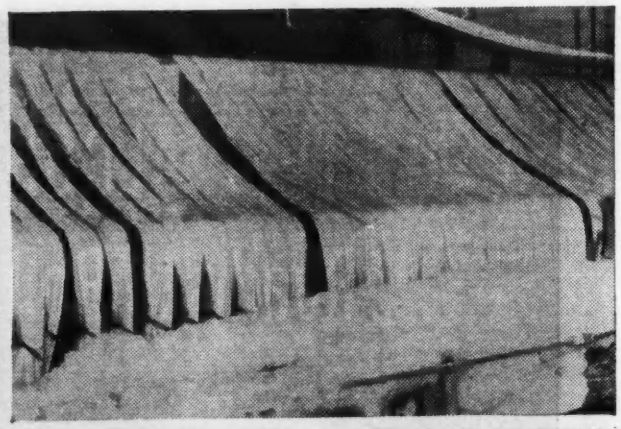
F

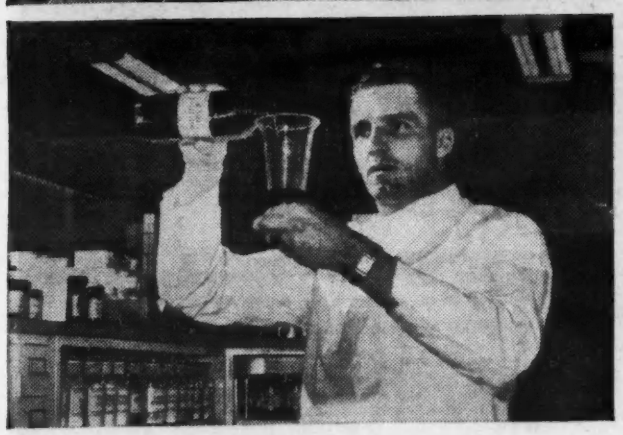
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery bgs. ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Czech, mdium, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Levant, light, bgs lb. .14 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, lb. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Sulfate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .68 - .87
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 137.00 -138.50
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 132.00 -133.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., works E lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton. 17.00 -18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton. 19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —







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G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane..gal. .11375- —
Group 3, 84 octane.....gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane....gal. .10375-.11375
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane..gal. .1345- .143
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane.gal. .05 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs .....lb .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb 23 - 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms .....lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns .....lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls .....lb. .15 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .17 - —
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .16½- —
Rhattoon, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .14½- —
Glauber's salt, annyd see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., d.vd lb. 18½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —

Bone glue, t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —

Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .30½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l. works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots .....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs .....lb. 2.75 -3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
house, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07 - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs., works .lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .....lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .39¼- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls.... lb 1 71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, dms., tins..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, dms., cbys.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .15½- 16
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .15 - .16½
Manila, C, bgs .....lb. .35 - .38
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .26
DK, bgs .....lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs .....lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs .....lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. .lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs .....lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs .....lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs .....lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .31 - .34
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs.....lb. .28 - .29
dust, bgs .....lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs .....lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. ..lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs .....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Siam, bgs. .....lb. .34 - .37
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs .....lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs .....lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, lill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .16 - .16½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Karaya, NF, powd, No. 1, bbls lb. 30 - .35
No. 2, bbls .....lb .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls .....lb. .20- —
Kauri, bgs .....lb. .30 - .50
Locust bean powd., bgs..... lb 30 - .32
Myrrh, cs. .....lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. ....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No 2, cs .....lb 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs .....lb 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls .....lb 1 25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs .....lb. .06 - .09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. .....ton.16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse .....ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb 23 - .33
Heliotropin, cryst., cns .....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb 55 - 65
Helonias root, bls .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb 47 - —
No 2, bbls. t.c.l. .....lb 43 - —
No 3, bbls. t.c.l. .....lb 41 - —
No 4, bbls. t.c.l. .....lb 39 - —
No 5, bbls t.c.l. .....lb 37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls t.c.l. .....lb 20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex .....gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex .....gal. .14¾ —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots. works lb 50 00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 2 60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .242 - —
fib dms, 1,000 lb lots or more, same basis lb .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb lots or more, same basis lb .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex .....gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex .....gal. .15½ —

1-Hexanol—Lime, Chemical (Quicklime)

1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	2.25	7.50
Salicylate dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo.	450.00	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo.	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo.	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots.	oz.	9.35	10.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	9.75	10.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton.		6.75	—
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	35.00	37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots	bot.	1.85	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret, dms., Niagara Falls	lb.	3.00	3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms. Niagara Falls	lb.	1.75	1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.50	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, cbys., dlvd	lb.	.228	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.208	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.213	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.201	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, bbls. dms.	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.82	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.10	6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.30	—
resublimed, USP, bots., jars	lb.	2.55	—
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	3.85	8.25
Beta, cns.	lb.	4.30	11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns.	lb.	3.80	4.65
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	6.25	6.50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	6.75	7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.35	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.35	.95
Formate, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.40	4.05
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	31.00
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	32.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy.	gal.	.50	—
pure	lb.	.50	—
tech.	lb.	.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)			
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Isoquinolin, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.38	.53
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.49	.56
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18
Tar, NF, dms.	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.08	.16½
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.095	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.138	.148
Gulf ports, 40-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.095	.0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.11	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09125	.10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.1145	.1205
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.12	—

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29	—
2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.29¾	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb.	.30¼	—
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.36	.38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.33	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1700	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.74	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
gran. bbls.	lb.	.23	—
gran. bbls	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.33
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.12½	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1230	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.32¼	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.33¼	—
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.33¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.34¼	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1365	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1425	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¼	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.29¾	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
60% PbO dms. works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.45	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.54	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).			
Lead, white; basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.16	—
24% Pb. dms.	lb.	.21½	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	.17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.28	.40
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	.48
Root, whole, bbls	lb.	.08	.12
gran., bbls.	lb.	.12	.17
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton	11.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va.	ton	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	ton	25.10	26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton	14.50	23.65
Quincy, Ill.	ton	10.00	13.00
Reddick, Fla.	ton	13.50	—

TITANIUM PRODUCTS FOR PROGRESS

Of the many titanium esters studied in the TITANOX® laboratories, butyl titanate emerges as one of the best starting points for further investigation. There are two main reasons for this;

1. Derivation from readily available, relatively inexpensive butanol,
2. Greater stability and less rapid hydrolysis than lower alkyl homologues.

BUTYL TITANATE

(or Titanium Butylate)

$Ti(OC_4H_9)_4$

Some typical properties of butyl titanate are:

Colorless to light yellow liquid • Flash Point—170°F. • Specific Gravity—0.996 • Refractive Index—1.486 • Dielectric Constant—3.00 @ 20°C. • Solubility—Decomposes in water. Soluble in most organic solvents except ketones • % TiO_2—About 23.5 • Melting Point—Forms a glass below—55°C. • Boiling Point—310-314°C. 760 mm

The principal reactions of butyl titanate are hydrolysis and ester interchange. It will enter readily into coordination reactions.)

If, for the reactions you have in mind, you should like to work with this or other titanates or esters, we shall be glad to discuss your problem with you. Butyl titanate is currently available only in experimental quantities.

Titanium Pigment Corporation
Dept. WA, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

TITANOX
Titanium products for progress

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

B259

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass. ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.14.50 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 4.85
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.74.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.69.00 -69.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - .08½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.

Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo. 145.00 -147.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns, works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
l.c.l., bgs. ton.55.00 -105.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30

Magnesium hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid precip. 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. 21¼ - —
precip., dms lb. 24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .40
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.72.00 -73.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton.55.00 -59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms, works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .53 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 11.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —

Lime, Chemical (Quicklime)—Methanol

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms lb 6.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP fib dms lb 4.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated, USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask net flask.193.00 -195.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150 - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Amonophenol)
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metacresol (see m-Cresol).
Metatoludine (see m-Toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidin (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoulidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see m-Tolyenediamine)
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, dms., dlvd gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - —

FOR HIGH FIDELITY
LACQUER FORMULATIONS
Celanese*
n-butyl alcohol
n-butyl acetate
PURCHASING
Lacquer chemists agree that synthetically produced solvents have the edge—on uniformity, purity, dependability of supply, and price stability.
When you requisition Celanese n-Butyl Alcohol and n-Butyl Acetate, you get all the advantages of basic synthetic production—integrated raw material supply, continuous operation, petrochemical quality control. You have the added economy of combination shipments of these solvents with other Celanese Solvents (n-Propanol, Isobutanol, Acetone, n-Propyl Acetate, 901 Acetate, Methanol, and the low-cost Celanese Special Solvents)—in compartmented tankcars and tankwagons. Convenient Celanese distribution centers assure you time-table delivery.
Celanese*
CHEMICALS
CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA - CHEMICAL DIVISION - 180 MADISON AVENUE - NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Methenamine—Oil, Tall

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

Methionine, dextro-laevo, llb dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% llb., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% llb dms same basis lb 2.97 - —

Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs., frt alld lb .61 .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dvld. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .63½- —
l.c.l. dlvd & gal. 72¼ —
tanks, dlvd & gal. .54½ —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck- load works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., frt. equald., lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 —
tanks, works lb. .34 —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret dms., any quan- tity works lb .08 —
tanks works lb. .07 —
Lactate dms. l.c.l. works lb .33 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Paranydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb 2.10 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .53 - —
cns., 50 lbs lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, gm. .79 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd & lb .13 - —
Ketone dms works lb 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, special, vis. (1,500- 4,000 cps.) 50 lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylene blue, kegs, 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride industrial dms. c.l., dlvd & lb .13½ —
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb.33.00 -42.00
Methylnonone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol), methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Napninayl ketone cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground mottle, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼ —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¼- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .32½- .35½
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .50 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25% 40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks same basis lb. .31 —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l. works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Morphine cns oz 12.40 12.60
Acetate anhyd cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots, oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .12 - —
yellow, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.50 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 -44.00
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼ —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S-
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .0335- .035
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, job- bers,, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cc. 50 l-a. c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. ad- justed lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin fib dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .50 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite glass 24 mesh, bulk works ton 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh bulk, works, N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. $3 per ton higher than bulk
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .75 - .88¼
Carbonate, bbls dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Nickel, metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt ad- justed kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted. kilo. 13.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50- lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd E of Rockies, lb. .35 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37- 40.2% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .39 - .40
shrivels, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Nux vomica, bis lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

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Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .50 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 6.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms. works lb .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.90 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .28 - .40
white, dms lb. .22 - .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.50 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 37.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2360- —
l.c.l. lb. .2410- —
tanks lb. .2260- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2210- —
l.c.l. lb. .2260- —
tanks lb. .2110- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. lb. .1925- —
tanks lb. .1775- —
sulphonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1525- .1550
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1900- —
l.c.l. lb. .1950- —
tanks lb. .1800- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2050- —
l.c.l. lb. .2100- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .55 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb. 15.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 175.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF cns., d.o.e. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .63 - 1.00
Java, true, dms lb. .70 - .80
Java-type, cns. lb. .65 - .93
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 6.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .16½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .15 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ref. dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
deodorized tax incl. non ref. dms., c.l. lb. .26¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 16.90 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅞- —
refined, salad, dms lb. .18½- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅝- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South- East lb. .12½- .12⅝
Valley lb. .12¼- .12⅜
Texas lb. .12¼- .12⅜
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 3.75 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .93
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1630- .1730
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1400
tanks lb. .11½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 10.00 -10.75
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 10.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .12 - .12½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms lb. .16¾- .17
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 7.00
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.70 - 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French. 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. lb. 7.00 -10.00
terpeneless bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1655- —
l.c.l. lb. .1705- .1725
tankcar f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1380- —
New York lb. .1505- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1535- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlan- tic Coast lb. .07½- Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07½- Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .15¾- .16
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms., lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb 30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 165.00 -250.00
petale, bots. lb. 38.50 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian cns., dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .23 Nom.
tanks lb. .16¾- .17
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .18½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 7.00 — —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 100.00 -150 00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms. lb. .13 - —
Kernel, tankcars lb. .16¼ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .18 - —
refined, dms. lb. .23¼- .23¾
tanks lb. .21¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.60 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.85 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, S. American, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran., clarif., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Sage, clary bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.25
Spanish cns lb. .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.15 -11.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .60 - 1.00
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
clarified, alkali, dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
salad, dms lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works lb. .05 - .05½

Oil, tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.13½-	.13¾
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.75 -	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½-	—
whse.	lb.	.0678-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.33½-	—
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.90 -	—
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00 -	—
Tar acid (see Cresylic acid).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70 -	3.75
white, cns.	lb	1.95 -	4.00
tech. white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½-	.27
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.24	Nom.
domestic mills	lb.	.24 -	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.39	.45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.00	-19.50
Haitian cns.	lb.	12.25	-21.00
Java, cns.	lb.	22.50	-40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms	gal.	10.00	-43.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.52½-	.55
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½-	.58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.66 -	.68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	.75
USP 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	.80
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83 -	.85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	7.15	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	8.25
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	20.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	30.50	-40.00
Madagascar bots	lb	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.61 -	—
Chrome, CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Iowa, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31 -	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30 -	—
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works	lb.	.1785-	.1810
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.44 -	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Persian, bbls.	lb.	.65 -	—
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.16
sweet, bls	lb.	.18 -	.20
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.40 -	.43
Verona, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.88 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72 -	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20 -	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms., dlvd	lb.	.86 -	—
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.176 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.133 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.136 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140 -	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
Orthonitroanilin, flaked, dms.	lb.	.54 -	.57
powd., dms.	lb.	.60 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Orthophenylphenol 6lb dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43⅝-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).			
Orthotoluidin dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
extract, liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.19 -	—
Ouabain, USP bots	gram	3.00 -	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb lots or more	lb.	6.00 -	—
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92 -	5.17

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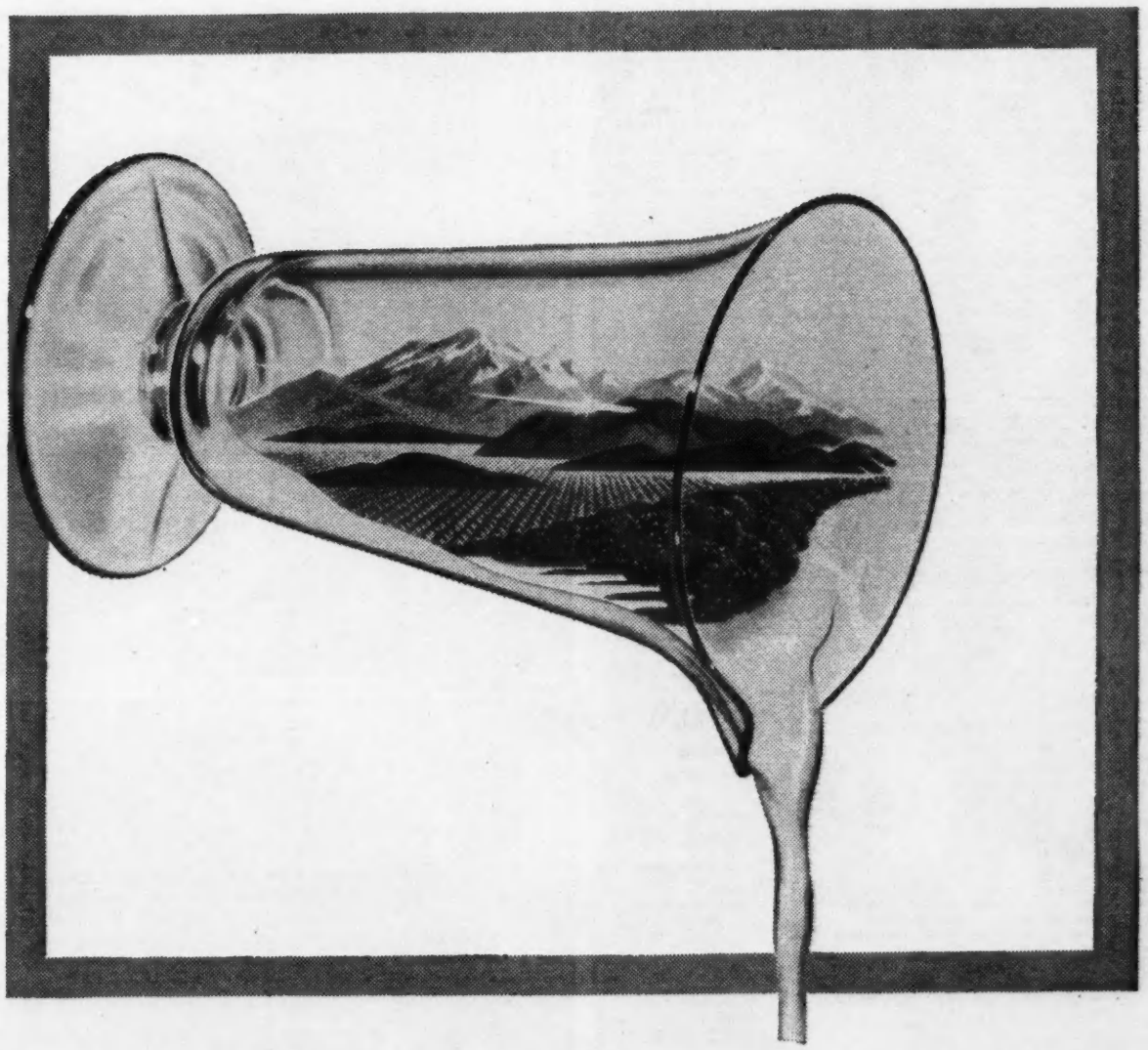
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb lots or more	lb	5.75	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb	2.50	3.00
Papain, USP, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	5.50
Ceylon	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05 -	5.20
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.34
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	—
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97 -	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol dms., frt. alld	lb	.97 -	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33 -	1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt alld	lb.	.73 -	.82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51 -	—
Methylether, cns.	lb.	1.90 -	2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal lots or more, works	gal.	2.50 -	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00 -	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0660-	—
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM; slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845-	—
125°-127°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845-	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855-	—
Paraffin, fully refined, 132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0855-	—
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0858-	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.198 -	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.203 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1300-	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50¼-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.53½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.26 -	.27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., fib. dms., works	lb.	.33 -	.36
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works	lb	2.00 -	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10 -	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25½-	—
Para-tertiary butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works	lb.	.53 -	.58
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.62 -	1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	.68
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 -	—
solid, bbls. frt allo	lb.	.61 -	—
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	—
solid, bbls. frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	.61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 98 lbs or over	lb.	.36 -	.40
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.37 -	.41
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Peanut meal, 45% old proc. sacked mills	ton.	76.50 -	—
solvent, same basis	ton.	74.50 -	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls	lb	2.05	2.06
tech powd bbls	lb	1.80	—
imported, Danish, ex whse.	lb.	1.28 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08¼-	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Pentachlorophenol, dms, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—



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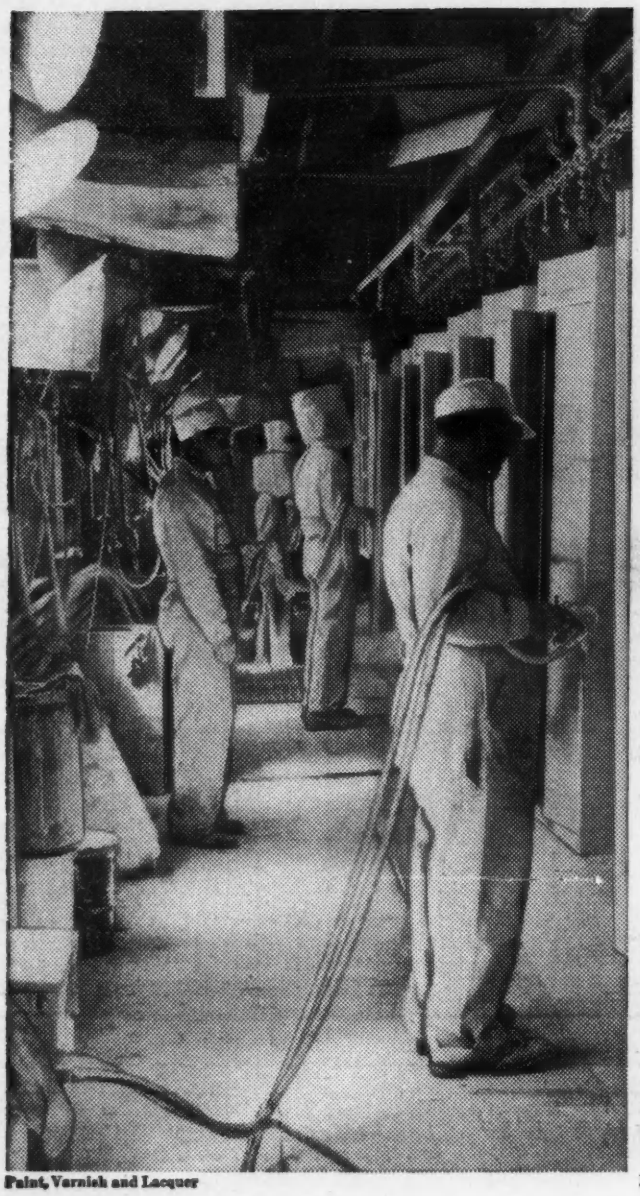
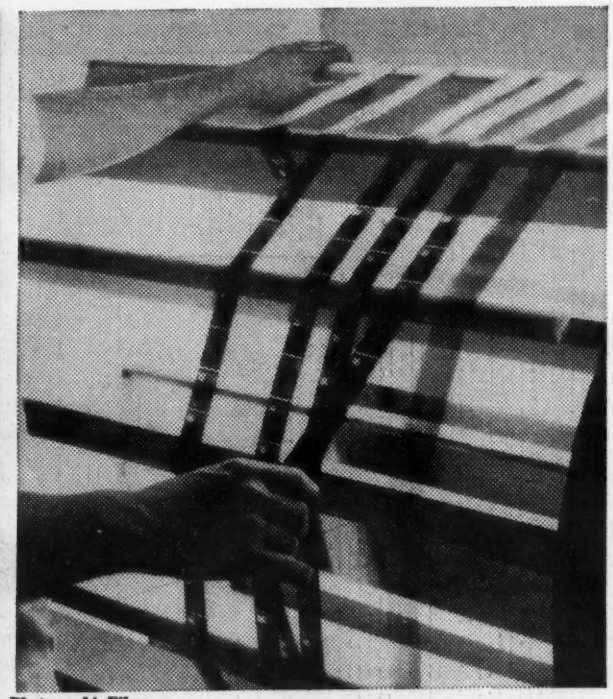
Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Pentaerythritol—Phosphorus

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y	gal.	.14¼-	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.90	.92
red, Gondar, spot, bgs	lb.	.26	.28
Japanese, hontaka, bgs	lb.	.37	—
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	.55	.56
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.55	Nom.
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.25	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
white, bgs	lb.	1.02	1.05
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70	.75
imported, bls	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Pepsin NF 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
divd., E.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., divd. ex whse	lb.	.13½-	—
divd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.35	1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.05	.05½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.06¾-	.07
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03¼-	.04½
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07	.07¼
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03½-	.04⅝
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.06⅝-	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.06⅞-	.08⅛
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.04⅞-	.06
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09¾-	.09¾
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05¾-	.05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05	.05¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.06⅞-	.07⅛
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03½-	.05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.69	2.02
Kentucky	bbl.	2.62	3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.33	3.23
Montana	bbl.	1.53	2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Penna. grade, Buckeye, O.	bbl.	3.54	—
middle Penna. district	bbl.	4.05	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.90	—
Gulf Coast	bbl.	2.63	3.23
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.48	2.90
West	bbl.	2.35	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.53	2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.25	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.29	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.20	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.18	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.25	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.23	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.20	2.22
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.29	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.26	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.20	—
West Coast	bbl.	1.80	2.10
Petroleum, fuel oil, diesel, tanks, ref'y., California	gal.	.1025-	.133
New York	gal.	.104	—
Penna., western	gal.	.1075-	.1125
furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08625-	—
No. 3	gal.	.0825-	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.10	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08875-	.09375
No. 2	gal.	.0825-	.09375
No. 3	gal.	.07875-	.0825
range	gal.	.08875-	.09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.109	.1125
No. 2	gal.	.106	.111
No. 3	lb.	.106	.1105
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	.183
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	—
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	—
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.163	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
specially ref., tanks, ref'y., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625-	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refined, tank transport, divd. N. J.	gal.	.32	—
divd. N. Y.	gal.	.33½-	—
tankwagon, N. J., divd.	gal.	.36	—
N. Y., divd.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 265° 292°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.26	.27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p	gal.	.29	.32½
266°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.29	—
27°-28°C. m.a.p	gal.	.29	.31
19°C. m.a.p	gal.	.34	—
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.27	.32½
17°-19°C., m.a.p	gal.	.35½-	.39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.30½-	.32½
25°C. m.a.p	gal.	.39½-	—
18°-21°C. m.a.p	gal.	.35	.43½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.173	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.18¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.14	.16½
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.53	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.55	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.57	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., divd. E.	lb.	3.60	—
smaller dms., divd. E.	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.41	—
m-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.90	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5, dms., 250-lb. lots, divd.	lb.	1.70	—
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	2.00	—
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	17.00	17.25
tech., fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	4.68½-	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.68½-	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.68½-	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.68½-	—
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines.	short-ton	5.60	—
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.	short ton.	5.80	—
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.	short-ton.	6.15½-	—
Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.			
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs.	lb.	.46	.47
dms.	lb.	.44	.45
yellow, cns., works	lb.	.48	.50
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—



Paint, Varnish and Lacquer



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PETROLEUM

PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

SURFACE COATING

PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Napththenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL

PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 .13¼
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide 97% 98% dms works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfaacetamide, fib, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .50 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
a-Pinene, tanks, South, works gal. .30 - —
Pinetar, retort dms. incl. c.l., works gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .46 - .50½
tanks, bulk, works gal. .35 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms., frt. equald. lb 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140° 150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton 41.20 - 42.00
Cottonseed dms works lb .02¼ - .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Soybean dms. works lb 05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal works oz. 93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Pokeroot, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works lb. .43 - .50
Polystyrene, gran., gen'l use, colors, special, bgs., over 23,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
10,000-23,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
2,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .38½- .43
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, gen'l use, bgs., c.l., lb. .33½- —
heat resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - .36
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms. ½c per lb. higher.
Poppyseed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17¾- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼- .18
Turkish, bgs lb. .14½- —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech, calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .13
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12¼
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran dms lb .33 - .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.36
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .23¼- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad N. M. ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral (ecn., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .33
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 366.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22¼- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¼- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., 5 tons, works, lb. .21½- —
one ton, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .647 - .713
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton. 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb 31 .33
gran., dms. lb. 18½ —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .85 - .91
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l. works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gm. .79 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., frt. alld lb 3.10 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .0845- .093
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks same basis lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 19½ 20¼
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½- 21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½

Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ .04½
smaller lots lb. .03¾ .04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb .02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb .02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works, lb. .50 - —
powder 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, 50 dms., works, gal. 8.35 - —
one to 4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —

A BASIC source of supply for...

PHENOL

(complies fully with U.S.P. specifications)

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane	Polybutenes
Detergent Slurry	Naphthenic Acids
Detergent D-40	Phthalic Anhydride
Detergent D-60	Maleic Anhydride
Dispersant NI-O	Para-Xylene 95%
Dispersant NI-W	Ortho-Xylene
Wetting Agents	Xylol
Cresylic Acids	Aliphatic Acid
Gas Odorants	Acetone
Lubricating Oil Additives	Hydroformer Catalyst
Sodium Sulfonates	Dispersant FO (Furnace Oil Inhibitor)
Purified Sulfonate	

Consider the advantages Oronite can offer you as a true basic source of supply for Phenol.

Oronite has complete control of all raw materials which it uses in the manufacture of Phenol. Further, the Oronite manufacturing process does not require materials which have often been in short supply in the past.

With Oronite you are always assured of a dependable source of supply for Phenol—good service and product when you need it.

You will find the quality of Oronite Phenol the highest (fully meeting the U.S.P. specifications) and priced competitively.

Contact the Oronite office nearest you for further product and supply information.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

38 Sansome St., San Francisco 4, Calif. • Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. • 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

Pyrethrum Oleoresin—Serpentaria Root

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lf 9.90 -10.15
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh bgs c.l. mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs. c.l., mines ton 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .11 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms. works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅛- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quercitron extract, crystals, Nos. 1, bbls l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1 bbls l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quinceseed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip. cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

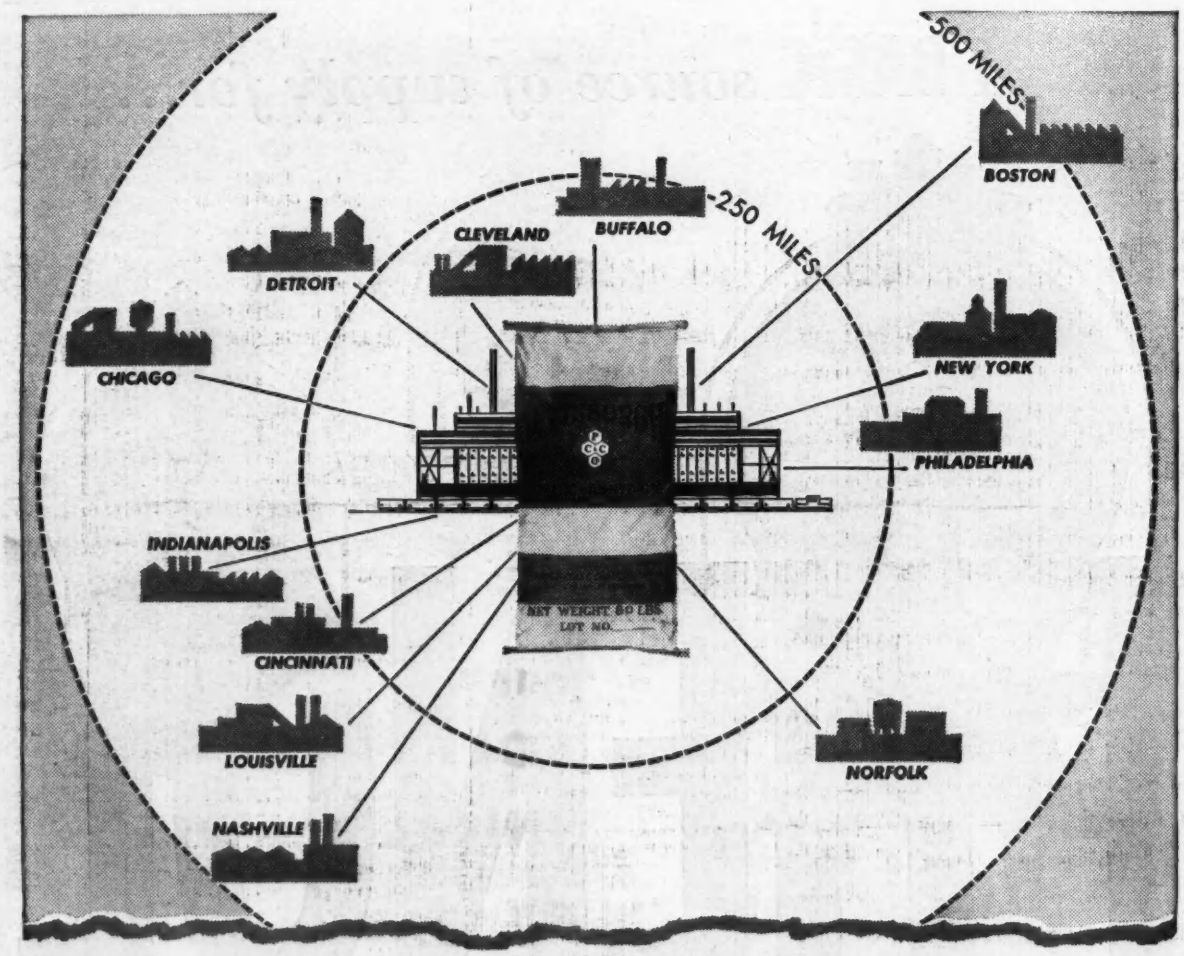
R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
c.l. works lb 02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. c.l. works lb 06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb .95 - —
Chlorinated bgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb 05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb 06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. 24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
Vermilion Amer. bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.80 - —
Watchung type, bbls. lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd. fib dms lb 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .42 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb .33½- .38½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 25.00 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.66 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .85 - 1.30
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
Italian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07¼
refined, bgs lb. .08¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. lb 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100%, Na_2SO_4 ton 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¼
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .85 - .90
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.80
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., dms., cns lb 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb. .45 - .50
imported, Honduras, bls. lb. .45 - —
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .50 - —
select, bls lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .90
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00



In Phthalic Anhydride PITTSBURGH is

Basic in Location, too!

If you want faster shipments and better inventory control of your phthalic anhydride, remember this: Pittsburgh is practically dead center on any map of America's great industrial heart area. So whatever your location—near Louisville or Buffalo, Chicago or Boston, you can count on practically 24-hour shipment of flake or molten P.A. from our Neville Island plant.

And here's another advantage worth considering. In one, completely integrated production cycle, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical *quality-controls* every step of our basic production from coal to phthalic anhydride. You benefit by maximum P.A. purity, low color value and uniformly low maleic anhydride content. ● We'll be glad to send you samples or technical data and assistance. *Call or write us today.*

WAD 4952 B

Ammonium Sulphate
Benzene meta, para-Cresol ortho-Cresol
Naphthalene Phenol Phthalic Anhydride
alpha-Picoline beta, gamma-Picoline
Hydrochloric Acid Isonicotinic Acid
Pyridine
Toluene Xylene Xylenol
Sulphuric Acid—66° and Oleum

COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
natural, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Salvadorian, natural lb. .21 - .22

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36½- —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34½- —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33½- —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .32½

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).

Silica, amorph. dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30 00 - 40 00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 20 00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25 00 - 30 00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15 50 - —
t.c.l. works ton 20 00 - —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½

Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼ - —
Cyanide fib dms. 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78½ - —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-lb. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 -13.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 21.00 -27.35

Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .23 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1 70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .35
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .53 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. dms works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dms works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution, dms. works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1 40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .38
Cacodylate, NF, dms. frs. lb 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite tech. dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .25 - .36
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous dms. c.l., works lb .17 - —
t.c.l. lb .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1290- —

Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l. lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic.
NF, pellets, 100 lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 6.90

Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Iodide, USP bots. dms lb. 2.80 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —

Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Metabisulphite (see Sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 -129 50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher

tetrahydrate c.l., bbls. works ton 199 50 —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Molybdate, cbys., bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- .18

Oxalate, 98%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 3.80 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb 28½ 28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.63
Perborate, USP, tech. bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. works lb. 198 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l., same basis lb 1910 - 2010

The many sections of SOLVAY'S Industry-Wise TECHNICAL SERVICE *are always ready to help you!*

SOLVAY has a Technical Service Staff of engineers, chemists and technicians *specifically trained for individual industries!* They are available at all times—to assist you with your problems—AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION!

THESE TOP-NOTCH CONSULTANTS are ready to cooperate with you—in the development of a new or improved process for your particular situation . . . suggest better methods of handling, storing and using industrial alkalies . . . and furnish complete details on all SOLVAY products.

THESE SERVICES INCLUDE: SOLVAY'S *field service* . . . SOLVAY'S *laboratory service* (with the best alkali research facilities in the world) . . . and SOLVAY'S extensive series of *technical bulletins.*

EACH SEPARATE SECTION is prepared to work with you on your individual problems—*in complete confidence.* Among these sections are: glass, paper, textiles, ceramics, water and industrial waste, dairies and launderies, concrete, highway construction and maintenance.

. . . So today—why not 'phone or write your nearest SOLVAY office for further information?

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
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SOLVAY

Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate
Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate • Chlorine
Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Snowflake® Crystals
Calcium Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene

Sodium Phenolsulphonate—Sulphamerizin

Sodium phenolsulphonate, USP, IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 50c higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.e.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., t.e.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me. N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98° Kan. Neb W of 98°; N. D. Okla. S. D. Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.e.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.e.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .478 - .532
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP, dms. works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to 910, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.e.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 29.00 - —
t.e.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.e.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.e.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.e.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
t.e.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.e.l., works lb. .04 —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 —
Thiosulphate: Ng cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate etna, c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.e.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.e.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90% 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.e.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.e.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.e.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.40 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
t.e.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton. 80.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0305- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .75 - —
Imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
t.e.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.e.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.e.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 Nom.
t.e.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, t.e.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Staves acre seed bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, fin. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Storax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .13
Oxalate, bbls, works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
t.e.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, 100-lb. bgs lb. 8.65 - —
octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15

SODIUM SULFONATES . . . once only by-products of petroleum processing . . . have become active components in a surprising variety of products. Today they are manufactured to close specifications.

Shell Chemical Sodium Sulfonates improve the scourability of textile processing oils. In dry cleaning soaps, they provide an essential detergent action. In oils for metalworking, Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifying and anti-rust agents. For premium lubricating oils Sodium Sulfonates are extremely successful in making surface-active, anti-corrosion additives. Still another important application — Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifiers in insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.

Shell Pale OS Sulfonates, except for their lighter color (ASTM Dil., color no.—3½ max.), have the same specifications as Shell Sodium Sulfonates, Refined. Whichever specification you require, you will find Shell Chemical the dependable source. Write for Technical Bulletins *Sodium Sulfonates, Refined* (62%) and *Shell Pale OS Sulfonates.*

SALES SPECIFICATIONS

Equivalent Weight, Min.	450
Inorganic Salts (as sodium sulfate), % w. Max.	0.8
Sulfonate Content (water-free basis), % w. Min.	62
Water Content, % w.	3.0-5.0

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
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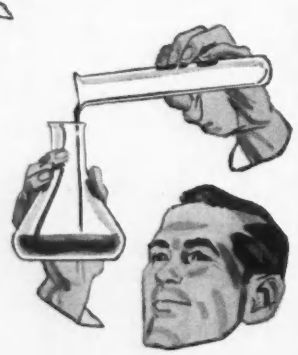
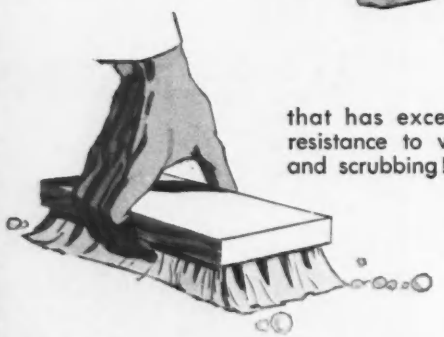
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

A new polyvinyl acetate copolymer that is *permanently flexible* . . .



that does *not* require the addition of a separate plasticizer . . .



that has excellent resistance to water and scrubbing!

DEWEY and ALMY ANNOUNCES "EVERFLEX G"

. . . THE NEXT GREAT STEP IN EMULSION PAINTS

BULLETIN:

Emulsion paints, particularly those based on synthetic latices of the styrene-butadiene type, have revolutionized the paint industry. They are conceded to have many advantages—speed of drying, ease of application, lack of objectionable odor, etc. However, they have a troublesome disadvantage. They tend to discolor and become brittle with age, because styrene-butadiene copolymers are susceptible to oxygen attack.

Emulsion paints based on polyvinyl acetate copolymers do not have this susceptibility to oxygen; therefore they have excellent stability. They also have superior adhesive properties. However, until now, polyvinyl acetates also have had disadvantages. Until now, it has been difficult to obtain sufficient water resistance with them. Until now, an additional compounding step has been necessary — that of plasticizing these emulsions with a separate chemical plasticizer.

Now Dewey and Almy, with the development of Everflex G, makes available to the emulsion paint manufacturer a polyvinyl acetate copolymer with *all* the inherent advantages of the styrene-butadiene latices but which is *not* susceptible to oxidation . . . which does *not* require plasticizer addition. There is no separate plasticizer to migrate or be lost on long exposure.

Paints based on Everflex G have *excellent* water and scrub resistance. They are *permanently* flexible. They have superior adhesive properties. They have high oil resistance. Everflex G not only overcomes many of the disadvantages of present day water base paint for interior uses, it extends the application of such paints to exterior use on masonry. Even the exterior painting of *wooden* structures is a distinct possibility! Several wooden test buildings and homes have been painted with an exterior emulsion paint based on Everflex G, and early indications show great promise.

Everflex G is now being produced in commercial quantities. Inquiries from paint manufacturers are invited. Write or phone any of the addresses at right or R. T. Vanderbilt Co., who markets this product to the paint industry as "NORVAN G".

Organic Chemicals Division

DEWEY and ALMY Chemical Company

Sales Offices: 62 Whittemore Ave., Cambridge 40, Mass.
6050 West 51st Street, Chicago 38, Illinois
West Coast: Martin, Hoyt & Milne, Incorporated,
Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland

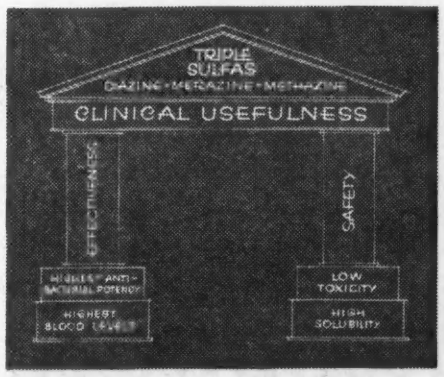
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh, dms lb 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate dms lb 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP micro crystals, dms lb 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms lb 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphasthiazole-sodium USP dms. lb 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ —
tankcars, same basis lb .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb 0535- —
tanks works lb 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tank., same basis lb. .03½- —
Washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton. 117.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton. 117.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Salt Lake unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .93 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom. ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -33.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs. works, ton. 35.00 - —
imp Canadian grd., bgs. c.l., mines ton 35.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10 Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¼- .086
50%, dms., l.c.l lb. .11¼- .11½
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex wnse, bgs lb. .13 - .15½
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .07 - .08
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .06½- .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tartar emetic tech. gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb 24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms. lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd, E lb. .17 - —
Terpinol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb 14 - —
extra, dms lb. 41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb .25½- —
tanks works lb .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55-gal. ims. works lb 20½ .21½
smaller, dms. works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb .71 - —
l.c.l. lb .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb 57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb 58½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .56 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF fib dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.55 - 3.90
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. tots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 —
Thyme, French bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.00 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.031
crystals, hydrous, dms., works, lb. .80½- .84½
Metal (Straits) lb. .84¼- .85½
Oxide, dms. lb. .87 - .88
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .883 - .903
Tetrachloride anhyd. dms., works lb. .72 - .73
Titanium dioxide anatase chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Titanium hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb 48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 225.00 - —
Toluidin base distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu, balsam, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works — Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½ .35
Geneva, Utah gal. 26 —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ .33
petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
m-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
powder, same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —



Triple Sulfas are distinguished for all four properties which are the foundation stones of clinical usefulness:

★ **HIGHEST ANTIBACTERIAL POTENCY**
★ **HIGHEST BLOOD LEVELS**
★ **LOWEST TOXICITY**
★ **HIGH SOLUBILITY**

We are supporting our customers' distribution of these products by a program of advertising in ethical journals and by scientific exhibits.

ANTIBIOTICS
Neomycin
Penicillin
Streptomycin
Dihydrostreptomycin

VITAMINS
B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P. (Cyanocobalamin)
0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
†Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
†First synthesized by Cyanamid . . . highest quality available.

SULFONAMIDES
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.*
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Para-Aminosalicylic Acid**
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

VETERINARY PRODUCTS
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use) (also sulfas above)

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION • PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT
PRINCETON, N. J.
CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8) LOS ANGELES: 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED • MONTREAL, P. O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P. Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL) • TORONTO, ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Tributyl Citrate—Wax, Microcrystalline

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1½c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
double grd., same basis ton.52.00 - —
single grd., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots. gm. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and W. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin ngs. ex dock ton.74.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock. ton.54.00 -55.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 8.75
whole, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots, cns lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, cns lb 3.05 3.19
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 —
l.c.l. works lb .30 —
tanks works lb. .27 —
Ether (see Ether, Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 --
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials. gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.30 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or f. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable bgs., ex dock ton.96.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾ .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .52 - .54
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs lb. .55 - .56
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs. lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .93 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .83
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

"T.C.P."
tricresyl phosphate
the new gasoline additive

Montrose T.C.P. is approved and currently being used by Shell Oil Company.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .83 - .85
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane dom., ref'd., stabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb 5.00 —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - —
leaves, bls lb. .23 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works East ton 32.00 - —
c.c.l. same basis ton 36 80 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton 37 00 - —
c.l. same basis ton 42 00 -55 00
80-100 mesh bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50 00
c.c.l. same basis ton 51.75 -57 50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coal-tar (industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.83 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls, same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .033 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate) bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .33 - —
Borate bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —

Zinc carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .45 - .46
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09¼- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .43
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn., bgs., c.l., works, frt alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.90 - 9.90
Flake, 25½%, Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.90 - —
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.90
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP gran dms lb 26 —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent fib., dms. less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb 1.85 2.50
Undecylenate dms lb 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Wax, Microcrystalline—Zirconium Oxide

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride cns, works lb. 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate dms. ex whse ton 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —

—Continued on page 58

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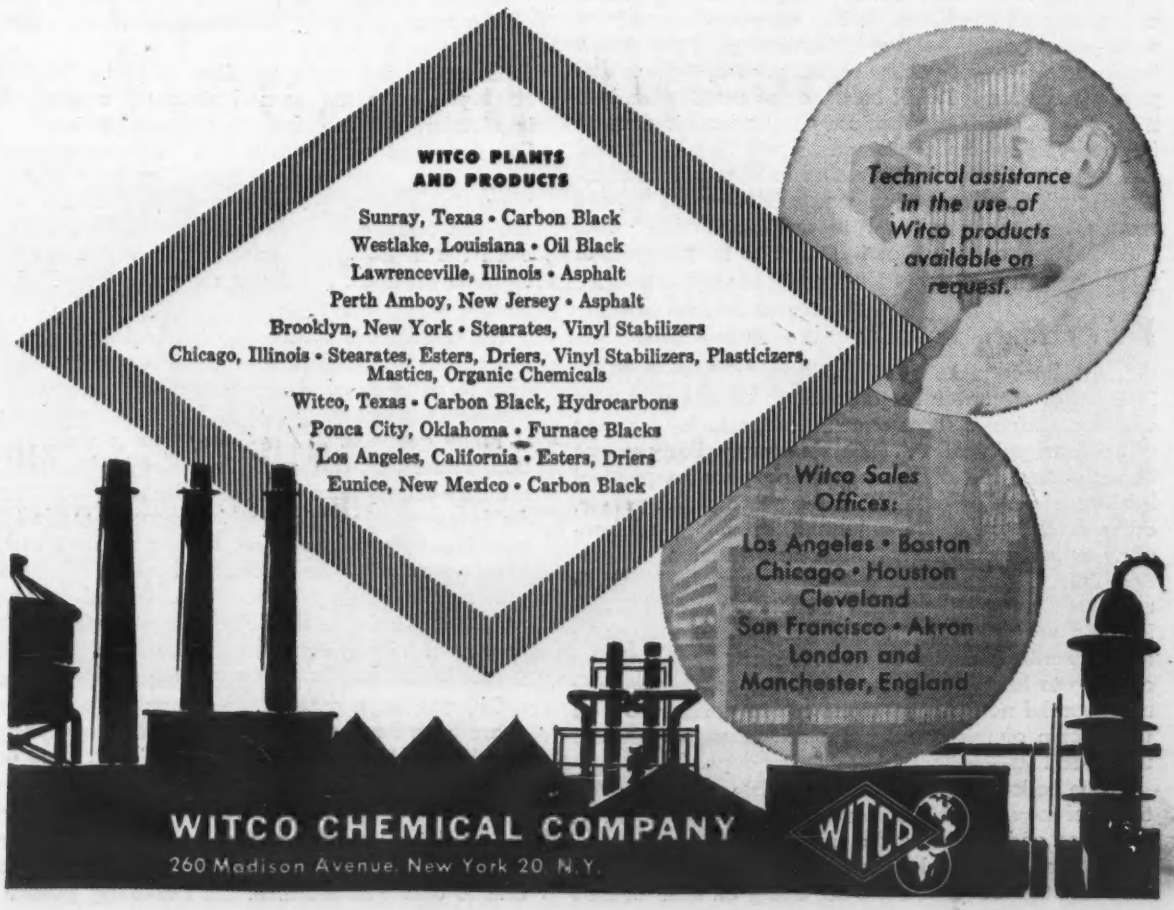
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Tonic for the Decline

The big current difference in opinions on what to do to do something to the declining volume—or value—of business splits on who should have the money to apply in a prophylactic or remedial sense. Some say the need is business's; others place it with consumers.

The puzzle is that consumers have money—and, according to reports of earnings, business is not penniless. The answer is to be found somewhere in a realization of the fact that neither business nor consumers are using their money in the way that the doctors of the commercial economy think they should. One big trouble is that the thoughts of the doctors on that subject range far and wide. Some want more consumer credit; others see the supply already too big. Individuals are urged to take advantage of the alleged benefits available by way of credit circles, in the owning of their own homes. Big enterprises are selling their buildings to others—and leasing them from the purchasers. Automobile makers, for too long stuck on the idea of bigger and bigger output, have only recently modified that notion—if not reversed it entirely. With automobile distributors stuck with warehouses full of last year's models and alert consumers going to that source, the industry has given the situation a realistic appraisal, and now the aim appears to be to strike a balance between production and retail sales.

Business inventories have been reported declining for two months. Whether the decline is one of volume or one of value or how much of each is not said. Consumers have been buying more voluminously since the first of the year. Their dollar has had a bigger capacity.

Business can shrink some to advantage: it expanded to the point of inflation in several respects through 1952 and 1953, especially in areas of production. It is taking cognizance of that fact and applying a reducing course of working off surpluses. It has no pressing need for money—look at the trend of its borrowing. It can get all that it deserves—look at the results of campaigns to dispose of securities. It will be benefited most lastingly if it applies its efforts appropriately toward getting profits from service for the consumer. It will help all 'round if a way is found to shift the surplus of production employees to the distribution side. Because of various factors commonly referred to as "jurisdiction," that shifting is not so simple as it should be for the general good.

What Is It Worth

Anytime one picks up his newspaper these days, he is obliged, whatever his attitude, to accept a session with the country's most obnoxious spectacle—by way of partisan political TV (talk violence). Party power has obsessed the drum-majors who pose as political leaders to such an extent that the needs of the people, other than those of the organized, articulate, panhandling minorities where votes can be cultivated, are getting little, if any, consideration. Because he is much more an American than a Republican, President Eisenhower's program for national progress is little more than something to wrangle about and to condemn as catering to interests which—as all the condemners are most careful not to say—alone are in position to give the people of this country the self-reliance on which their—and its—welfare imperatively depends.

In the national processes of profitable politics, the attitude of the would-be, unqualified leaders, is approved, promoted and joined by the so-called "representatives" of the people on the legislative side of the government who want to be paid more for doing as little of their real job as cannot be got out of. Legislating is the least of their activities, and much of that lies in areas which belong more in the philosophies of the comic opera "governments" of southeastern Europe than in that of almost 200,000,000 people, to which the thinking world looks for leadership. Washington, Monroe and Lincoln would look with something far from pride to see alongside their declarations and acts of purpose in the records of this country's governing today's magnificent endeavor to assure the people—a 5-cent cup of coffee!

One need but scan the pages of the Congressional Record, reading with all the speed of the most modern system of perusal the chatter which occupies the larger part of legislative deliberations, to have slip up in the back of his head the question:—Why do I have to pay for such rubbish? He need but look, without searching, at any page of his newspaper to learn where his "lawmaking representative" is much of the time and what he is doing—for whom.

There is federal legislating to be done for the good of the United States and its people. It makes up but a small percentage of the more than 10,000 bills which have been put into the current congress's two sessions. The legislators are paid for doing legislating. It is about time that they were put on a piece-work basis of compensation and received for all the time they waste on other things just what such "service" is worth—exactly nothing.

Whatever may be said from whatever point of view obout government by commission, it is very much to be preferred to the quite prevalent pretense of governing by omission.

Why Pay for Nothing

March is going to be a month of still more and worse political battling in big federal areas. The decision of the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the financial support which the government gives to the dairy interests is not going to go down easily, if at all, in the assimilative processes of those whose government for the people embraces only the population of milksheds. The fight has already started; has, in truth, gone so far as to bring out solemn, sonorous pronouncements that the secretary's action means, not only a detriment to the dairy industry, but also disaster to the business of the country as a whole.

The critics of the support cut do not agree with the secretary that the provision of the law is that the support price be only high enough to assume an adequate supply. They replace that last word with "income"—for the dairy people. It is no concern of theirs that the payers of federal taxes have had to fork over almost $370,000,000 in payment for surpluses of dairy products, which, by an odd circumstance, have been priced out of the reach of many thousands of these same taxpayers.

Semantics is a very puzzling subject. Double-talk, bafflegab, and more learned mixings of explication and implication have long been a popular political practice. So, it is not astonishing that "government for the people" has come to mean something far different from what it did even in the days of Lincoln. The change is much to be deplored, especially in its areas where even the meaning of "government" has come largely to be a provider, rather than a protector of what the people themselves provide.

The dairy industry is not in financial straits, although some individual operators of herds may not have been able to get their customary two new high-priced automobiles last month. What to do for the milk people is a funny problem. New Jersey has a state-set price floor under milk at the producer level. Its distributors are able to buy milk cheaper in the neighboring states. As they are not provided with armament-made inflated cushions, they, of course, are looking out for themselves. That, equally of course, does not sit well with the state's producers. So, they are out for a federal scheme that will close the state's boundaries to "foreign" milk available at a price lower than that fixed for the domestic product. The public be damned!

Oh, yes; high among the somantic shifts of recent years have been the changes in such apparently simple designations as "free enterprise" and "free competition." Freedom, in truth, has become in almost every way something not for the other fellow.

The dairy industry is big enough and old enough to help itself. What it needs is the courage to face facts and to deal with realities. Its marketing practices are still of the preceding century. If the government must help the industry to help itself, the aid should be given on the marketing process side. The first thing for the industry to recognize is that there is no public need for butter; secondly, that there is a big, unsatisfied need for milk. There is also a need of goodly size for good cheese. Making the taxpayer ante up good money for butter he does not want—and does not get—is not a decent answer to the dairy problem. The call is for better, cheaper marketing of milk; frozen or dried, perhaps, but supplied where it is needed at a price that is reasonable from all points of view.

Several centuries ago, the Chinese made a very good milk out of soybeans. The process could be fitted to kitchen practice. There is no reason why a vegetable milk cannot make progress along the lines followed by vegetable butter. There is no reason why that process should not be commercially promoted.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

of federal aid assure the proper degree of state control over problems that are logically within the state's jurisdiction. This will enable the commission to recommend what functions, if any should be reallocated as between the federal, state and local governments and what modifications in existing procedures in the federal-aid programs are necessary to eliminate overlapping, unnecessary controls and excessive costs.

Trade With Korea

Firms which would like to get in on of the business with Korea, but do not have representatives there, will find a document now available from the Department of Commerce to be quite helpful. It is a trade list compiled by the American Embassy at Seoul containing all the registered foreign traders in Korea and the commodities in which they usually trade. Also included are the names of the principal industrial firms involved in foreign trade, together with a brief review of basic industry and trade data.

More than 250 foreign traders have been registered by the Korean government, as they are required to do under Korean law. To quality for registration, a firm must have a paid-in capital of at least 3,000,000 hwan, and individuals must show a bank balance of at least 5,000,000 hwan (180 hwan equals $1).

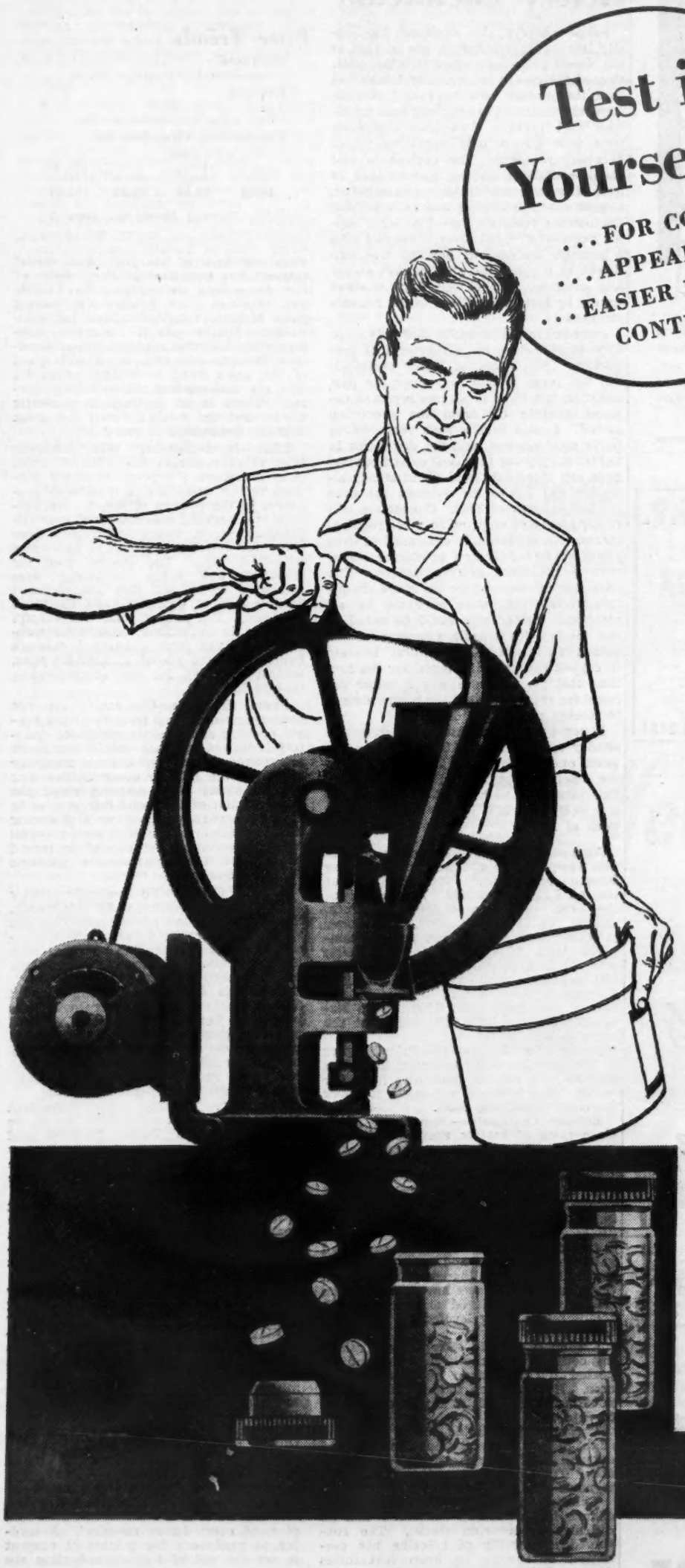
Private trade with the Republic of Korea may be conducted through direct negotiations with Korean foreign traders, manufacturers or end-users. Trade on a governmental level may be conducted directly with the Office of Procurement in Korea or through any of its agents, who may include foreign traders, or the government's embassies or consulates.

Insect Pest-Reporting Service

The insect pest-reporting service which is sponsored jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural agencies of the states has grown considerably since it first started in July, 1953, in Missouri. Insect survey supervisors have since been appointed for Maryland, Texas, Arizona, Utah, Louisiana and Florida. A more effective insect pest reporting service for the farmers is expected to be the result.

Sponsoring agency in the USDA is the plant pest control branch of the Agricultural Research Service, which since establishment of the cooperative survey program in 1953 has provided farmers through press and radio and through their agricultural leaders with a weekly report of national insect pest conditions. This information, at first provided from observations by entomologists in each of the states on a voluntary basis, has been compiled into a weekly USDA publication, "The Cooperative Economic Insect Report."

Full-time supervisors in the various states are expected to increase the flow of timely and valuable information about impending insect outbreaks and the discovery of new or dangerous insect pests. By continually strengthening insect reporting through such moves, the entomologists hope eventually to provide farmers with as much immediate, accurate information on insect conditions as they now get on weather.



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Heavy Chemicals

Prime western zinc declined fractionally last week establishing the market at the lowest price level since October, 1949. Constant increase in available stocks has kept the market in a top-heavy position since the turn of the year and that condition still prevails. Demand continued slow with buyers only operating where necessity required. The decline in zinc shook confidence in the maintenance of lead prices where a decline was also noted. Copper continued steady and no important fluctuations featured tin. The tight supply position of quicksilver combined with a gradual increase in demand was sufficient to support the spot market at the late advance. Nickel was kept in short supply by further additions to the nation's stockpile.

Ammonium thiocyanate was advanced in price reflecting the higher cost of production. Shipments of heavy chemicals did not seem to gain any over the past week; in fact some producers reported demand slightly off from the preceding period. Liquid caustic soda remained in fairly good request with the dry forms in tighter supply due to recent export buying. Soda ash shipments held about steady although not up to the average set over the last quarter of 1953. Consumers still found plenty of chlorine to meet requirements. Nickel sulphate continued in definitely short supply and producers stated that stocks were getting tighter. The edge was off demand for tin based chemicals while stocks were adequate for all varieties. No increase could be noted in the inquiry for caustic potash or other potash chemicals. Agricultural interest in copper sulphate developed for the first time this year. There was a better demand for export also but the business went to foreign producers.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 95.8 percent for the week ending February 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 96.4R in the preceding week and 94.9 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Ammoniacal Liquor—December production was placed at 4,207,798 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. November output showed 4,222,103 pounds. Production for the year 1953 was 49,688,082 pounds, against 44,119,160 in 1952. December sales amounted to 3,360,636 pounds, compared with 3,314,530 in the preceding month. Total sales for 1953 were 41,795,350 pounds, against 39,451,490 in 1952. Stocks on December 31 were 2,394,580 pounds, compared with 2,139,235 on November 30 and 1,633,287 pounds at the close of 1952.

Ammonium Thiocyanate—Priced higher at 20c. per pound for technical in carlots and 22c. for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. The advance was made to cover increased producing costs.

Barium Chemicals — Bureau of Mines gives sales of barium chemicals for the year 1952 at 83,156 tons, compared with 86,032 in 1951 and 73,689 tons in 1950.

Barium Nitrate — Market conditions have turned quiet under a relaxation of government demand. Supply now adequate to meet requirements at former prices.

Calcium Chloride—Demand continued good for ice control and reported of seasonal dimensions although it is believed that peak winter sales have passed. The season was considered satisfactory with requirements being leveled off with relatively little difficulty.

Carbon Bisulphide—Supplies are reaching consumers promptly with demand reported fair for rayon needs and other uses. It was stated that production has not touched capacity at any time this year to date.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Sales showed a slight pickup last week under an improved demand mostly for freon and toxaphene uses. The supply has continued adequate to meet needs promptly.

Chlorine—Supply conditions did not change last week and consumers had no diffculty in securing stocks. The continued availability of chlorine has permitted consumers to keep inventories down and there appears to be little desire to build up supplies at present. According to producers, production cannot be cutback much further without seriously affecting the supply of caustic soda which is not far out of balance at this time.

Copper Sulphate—For the first time since the turn of the year, agricultural interest has shown some life. Sales of fair dimensions are reported for Florida and inquiries have reached the market from Maine, Pennsylvania and the midwest. A slight gain in industrial shipments was reported. Improvement in export demand was also noted with most of the sales going to British producers who are underselling the American market. There is no shortage of domestic stocks and the market closed the week firm but unchanged in prices.

Lime—In September, 1953, domestic sales of open-market lime (705,289 short tons) decreased 3 percent from the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Agricultural and building uses increased over the previous month, whereas decreases were noted for refractory, chemical and other industrial uses. The amount sold for chemical and other industrial uses amounted to 383,935 tons and included 320,759 tons of quicklime and 63,176 of hydrated. The August total was 402,271 tons and in September, 1952, sales were 390,653. Sales from January 1 through September were placed at 3,592,836 tons, against 3,268,290 for the corresponding time in 1952.

Nickel Sulphate—Consumers are not finding any easement from the tight supply position and in some producing quarters it was stated that supply conditions are getting worse. The defense mobilizer told a Senate Interior subcommittee that civilian nickel users will get about the same amount of the metal this year as in 1953. It was stated, however, that during the first quarter of the year, their supplies may be curtailed because of increased buying for the government's strategic materials stockpile.

Potash, Caustic—No unusual activity has featured the market so far this month. Small lot sales have predominated but the volume has not been impressive. Consumers appear satisfied to go along with low inventories and purchases have been confined mostly to actual needs.

Potassium Carbonate—Buying interest followed rather slow lines last week. Glass plants are not getting the same demand for television tubes they experienced through most of 1953 and their purchases of the basic material have been cutback accordingly. Producers report prices steady with immediate shipments obtainable.

Potassium Chlorate — No important change in market conditions could be noted last week. Match factories and other consumers are going along with low inventories and occasionally enter the market for replenishment. No shortage of stocks at present.

Potassium Stannate — Prices have not change so far this month because there has been no important variation in tin metal quotations. Supply continued adequate with platers confining purchases chiefly to current needs.

Soda Ash—Shipments did not vary much from the preceding week, according to producers. Demand while not as heavy as noted at intervals ruring the last quarter of 1953 was described as good. It was stated that some producers are making an unclassified grade of soda ash called an intermediate grade. This material is said to be suitable for glass-making and also for use in the metal industry. The price is slightly below regular dense and slightly above regular light ash.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments of liquid caustic held up fairly well last week. The movement was probably off a bit, compared with the average set during the last quarter of 1953 but that has been said of most every heavy chemical. According to producers, the market at present is not far out of balance reflecting the cutback production to stem the overflow of chlorine. Available stocks of the dry forms have been reduced through rather persistant buying for export account.

Sodium Stannate — Sales were off slightly last week according to producers with demand assuming a more spotty char-

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium thiocyanate, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
98.58	98.58	98.53	95.44

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

acter. There was no price change to record because the tin market has not varied enough to occasion a revision. Spot shipment was priced at 47.8c. to 53.2c. per pound for drums, freight allowed east.

Acids

Acetic—Slight improvement was noted in the sales volume of glacial while the market maintained a competitive position, the competition being more accentuated at out of town points than locally. There is no scarcity of stocks at present and producers continue to name 10c. per pound for tankcars delivered.

Hydrochloric—Demand not as active as noted during the last quarter of 1953. Consumers are inclined to keep inventories down and sales are mostly for immediate or prompt shipment. Stocks continued comfortable with producers no less firm in their views.

Hydrofluoric—Market position steady with demand slightly off although the market maintained a satisfactory state of balance with prompt shipments obtainable at current prices.

Nitric—Conditions uncovered no material change last week. Small lots were not as active as noted at the beginning of the month but producers admitted that the shrinkage was slight. There was no suggestion of a price revision and immediate shipments were readily available.

Phosphoric—Shipments remained about normal according to producers. Maintenance of output has kept the market in adequate supply.

Sulphuric—Sales of satisfactory dimensions were reported without exerting any unusual pressure on production. Prices were described as steady with no scarcity of stocks at present.

Nonferrous Metals

Chromite—Metallurgical consumption of chromite continued its descent during November to a point 13 percent below October, according to the Buerau of Mines. Refractory and chemical consumption also dropped 4 percent and 1 percent, respectively, resulting in an over-all decline of 8 percent. November consumption of chromium metallurgical products decreased 13 percent to 15,596 short tons, the lowest point since the summer of 1952. Stocks of these products in the hands of consumers on November 30 rose almost 2 percent to 22,649 short tons, while producers' stocks were relatively stable. Production of chromium chemicals during November dropped over 7 percent to 7,868 short tons of sodium bichromate equivalent as compared with 8,488 short tons in October.

Copper—Production of domestic refined copper during January was placed at 111,553 tons by the Copper Institute. The December output was 123,296 tons. Deliveries to fabricators during January amounted to 77,091 tons, compared with 112,244 in the preceding month. Daily average production through January showed 2,487 tons, against 3,621 in December. Refiners' stocks on January 31 were 108,121 tons, compared with 89,193 on December 31. Crude copper porduction in January was 77,155 tons, against 78,500 in December.

Buying interest was described as fair last week with activity confined chiefly to February shipments. It was stated that the tonnage booked so far this month has topped 60,000 tons. London prices were a bit irregular and without effect on the American market. Electrolytic was priced at 29½c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Priced lower at 12½c. per pound for the common grade at New York and 12.30c. at St. Louis. Slower consuming demand was the major factor in bringing about the decline, although the market has been above the London parity for several weeks. The revision did not appear to stimulate buying interest to any important extent.

Magnesium—Net shipments of magnesium mill products during December amounted to 919,000 pounds. This figure was 30 percent below the 1,314,000 pounds shipped in November and 36 percent below shipments in December, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Quicksilver—Market steady with demand building up gradually and spot position definitely tight. Small lot sales were reported at $193 to $195 per flask with no round lots offered for spot shipment. There seemed to be confidence in the maintenance of prices as long as demand is sustained at its current level.

Silver—Bureau of Mines states that domestic mine production of silver for 1953 declined to 36,776,003 fine ounces, from 39,100,923 ounces in 1952. It was stated that the decline was general in all the principal silver-producing states, except Montana, which scored a moderate gain. The Treasury buying prices for silver domestically mined after July 1, 1946, remained at 90.50c. per fine ounce throughout 1953. Idaho held its customary position as the leading silver producing state, with output of 14,249,700 ounces in 1953. Utah was second with 6,700,000 ounces, and Montana third with 6,498,400 ounces.

Tin—Only fractional price changes were recorded in the market last week. Trading was not heavy but selling pressure was curtailed by irregular advances in London and Singapore. The prevailing quotation for Straits tin on spot was 85¼c. to 85½c. per pound.

Zinc—Prime western was priced lower at 9¼c. per pound East St. Louis basis. This is the second reduction recorded so far this year and is the lowest price since October, 1949. The market gave way under heavy stocks and a slow demand. The current weakness in price for refined zinc had its inception in the first half of 1953 when foreign zinc was being brought to the U. S. in record quantities. Imports were smaller in the final half of last year, but domestic consumption started to slide, stocks began mounting in producers' hands and consumers became acutely inventory conscious. During the price slide of the last several months, most zinc has been sold on the basis of the average price over a period specified by buyer-seller negotiation.

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Stauffer Perchlorethylene, the non-flammable, non-explosive, preferred solvent, has a low toxicity nature and 'odorless-ness' which users appreciate. Whatever your use, you will find Stauffer Perchlorethylene a safe and sure investment for your needs. Furthermore, you can't match Stauffer for service, dependability, and product quality.

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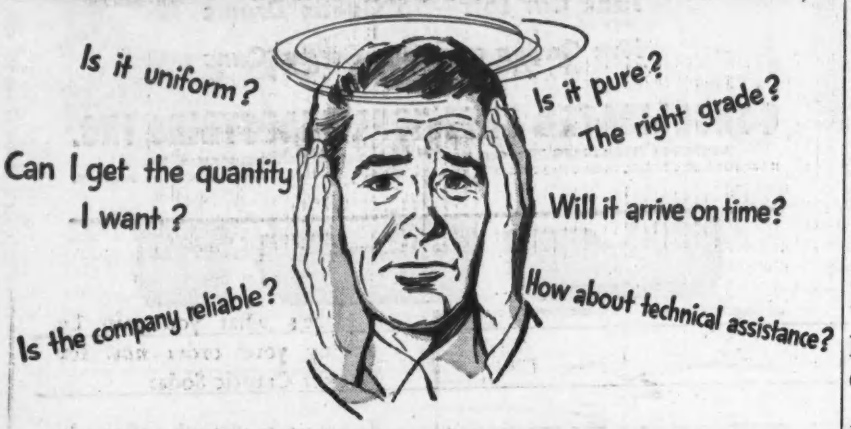
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ACS Chemical Education Award to Raymond Kirk

Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, dean of the graduate school and head of the chemistry department in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will receive the $1,000 scientific apparatus makers award in chemical education at Kansas City, Mo., on March 27, it has been announced by Prof. Harry L. Fisher, president of the American Chemical Society, which administers the award. The presentation will take place at a general meeting in the Municipal Auditorium during the society's 125th national meeting.

Dean Kirk, who has been teaching chemistry for thirty-seven years, is recognized for his lectures, administration and research leadership. Well known in the technical world as the coeditor, with Dr. Donald F. Othmer, of the "Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology," Dean Kirk has also been recognized for his research on Portland cement, the oxidation of hydrazine and the chemistry of the less common elements. The chemical education award was established in 1950 by the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association.

Hercules Traffic Position Goes to Herbert Jervis

Herbert W. Jervis has been named director of the traffic department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Jervis, who has been assistant director of the traffic department since 1952, succeeds Morris W. Sheppard, who is retiring March 1. Named to replace Mr. Jervis as assistant director is Alexander W. Fraser.

Mr. Jervis joined the department in 1925. He was assigned to special traffic work for the naval stores department in 1939, continuing that work until 1946 when he was named supervisor of the department's marine division. Six years later he was named assistant director of the department. Mr. Fraser joined the traffic department in 1940. Shortly after completing four years of military service, he was named senior traffic clerk. In 1953, he was made assistant rate analyst.

Dow Adds Four in Texas Division

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has added four to the staff in its Texas division at Freeport, Tex. The new employees and their positions are:—F. S. McDonald, research and development engineer in the organic laboratory; C. A. Latta and R. M. Smith, chemists in the organic laboratory, and J. H. Pitts, production development engineer in the student training program.

Wyandotte Technical Service Position Assigned to Jarvis

L. A. Jarvis has been named technical service representative of the calcium carbonate department, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte, Mich. Mr. Jarvis joined Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in 1943, concentrating on product development and quality control. He came into the Wyandotte organization in 1949 as a rubber and plastic research chemist, and was given the responsibility for pigment evaluation, application research, product development and quality control on "Purecal" (Wyandotte's precipitated calcium carbonate) and other rubber chemicals.

N. Y. Textile Chemists Hear 2 Papers at Feb. 26 Meeting

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet February 26 in the Statler hotel, New York, to hear the presentation of two papers. Arnold Silver, superintendent of finishing for Brewster Finishing Company, will read a paper on "Resin Finishing of Fabrics," and J. J. Iannarone, Mrs. O. S. Larson and Dr. R. J. Thomas, of the technical laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., will present a paper on "Absorption of Disperse Dyes by 'Dacron.'"

Pennsalt Post to Davidson

John M. Davidson has been appointed assistant sales manager of the metal processing department of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Davidson will be responsible for all field activity and for the supervision of product-sales supervisors. Before this appointment he was supervisor for Pennsalt Cleaners, after serving as Philadelphia district sales manager for industrial chemicals.

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Sheffield Sales Manager

P. C. Goodspeed, jr., has been promoted from sales engineer to sales manager of Sheffield Chemical Company, Inc., Norwich, N.Y., a division of National Dairy Products Corporation. Prior to his association with Sheffield Chemical, Mr. Goodspeed served as sales representative for Lord Manufacturing Company and the chemical division of Sheffield Farms Company. He will direct Sheffield Chemical's four sales divisions pharmaceutical, industrial chemicals, food and biochemical and will be located at the main office in Norwich.

Dewey & Almy Division Sales Position to Bernard

Appointment of David G. Bernard as sales manager of the Cambridge container division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been announced by George W. Blackwood, vice-president and general sales manager.

Mr. Bernard succeeds W. M. Rand, jr., who has joined Mr. Blackwood's staff. Mr. Bernard became associated with the container division of Dewey &Almy in 1947. He was in the Chicago office from 1948 to 1950, when he returned to Cambridge as product manager for can sealing compounds.

Naugatuck Develops New Liquid Maleic Hydrazide

Naugatuck chemical division of United States Rubber Company, New York, has developed "MH-30," a liquid maleic hydrazide said to stop unwanted, secondary growth on tobacco plants. The chemical will be available this season for use on flue-cured tobacco in Georgia and South Carolina, where it recently received Department of Agriculture registration. It can be applied with a knapsack sprayer or a mule-drawn sprayer. Tests indicate that the new material will stop the growth of tobacco suckers, improve the quality of tobacco tips and increase yield up to 300 pounds per acre as compared with unsuckered tobacco.

Harshaw Chemical to Move Into Chicago Building Mar. 1

The Chicago branch office of Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will move into its new building at 4925 South California avenue on March 1. The new structure, having a gross area of 26,000 square feet, has been under construction since last October. It houses the sales office, warehouse stocks and a completely equipped laboratory to service the company's new "Perglow" and "Nubrite" nickel plating processes. In charge of the branch will be F. L. Hintze, formerly Harshaw's manager in the Cincinnati, Ohio, district and until recently assistant sales manager at the company's main office in Cleveland.

Grace Names Chicago Mgr.

Frank J. Ronan has been named Chicago district sales manager for Grace Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Ronan was associated with Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company in Chicago before joining Grace Chemical. The Chicago office of Grace Chemical is located at 75 East Wacker drive.

Trade Briefs

Stephen M. Murphy has joined the sales management staff at the Chicago office of Continental Can Company's central metals division.

Robert Biren has been appointed director of the organization and management division of the Foreign Operations Administration.

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1. Get the whole story—now—on what this new Midwest caustic source of supply can mean to your company.
2. Be sure your production and purchasing departments are alerted to this new supply situation.
3. Get the facts on new, lower freight costs in effect January 1.
4. Ask for technical product data and contract information, for use by your production and purchasing people.

Barge shipments, too

If you use large quantities of caustic and can take water delivery on Lake Michigan, you can save handling time and cost by having as little as 500 liquid tons or as much as 2,500 liquid tons delivered, by Hooker barge, direct to your company dock.

A Hooker representative will gladly explain how you can simplify receiving and handling, with resultant economies, by using Hooker barge service.

Here's what you gain by placing your order *now* for Hooker Caustic Soda:

1 **Fast service,** starting immediately. In the Chicago-Milwaukee area, for example, you can have caustic shipped today.

2 **Top priority** as a charter customer of the new Hooker plant at Montague, Mich.

3 **Long-term insurance** of dependable caustic deliveries, geared to your operating needs.

Never before has caustic soda been available so readily in the heart of Midwest industry. Your mail or telephone order to the Hooker Chicago office gets immediate action.

Your order is filled by tank car, direct from new Hooker million-gallon bulk storage facilities at Lake-River Terminal in Chicago.

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As of January 1, you can get Hooker Caustic Soda F.O.B. Montague, Mich.

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Rail shipments will be made from Montague or the Chicago stock point directly to customers.

If you are in Chicago, you can save $1.42* per ton (dry basis) in rail freight on 50% liquid caustic soda, as a direct result of this new Midwest producing point.

In Milwaukee or Grand Rapids you can save $2.84 per delivered ton. Green Bay users can save $1.42 per ton. In Cedar Rapids, freight savings can be $1.44 per ton*.

If you would like full information on the new, lower freight costs that may apply in your locality, just phone or write the Hooker Chicago sales office.

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Copper and Copper Alloy Set-Aside Percentages Cut

Continuing the government's policy of relaxing or eliminating materials controls, the Business and Defense Services Administration last week amended order M-11A to reduce further the percentages of copper and copper-base alloy products which producers are required to reserve to fill military and atomic energy rated orders.

The reduced set-aside percentages are applicable to authorized controlled material orders received by brass mills, copper wire mills, powder mills, and brass and bronze foundries calling for delivery after March 31. Present percentages continue to apply to military orders calling for delivery prior to April 1. The amendment makes no change in the method of computing set-asides.

BDSA officials said the reduction in percentage to be reserved for military and atomic energy orders reflects reduced copper and copper-base alloy requirements for such purposes during the second quarter of 1954. The percentage cut does not apply to military ammunition cups and discs, nor to copper-base alloy powder mill products, for which space will continue to be reserved at the producer's plant in accordance with production directives issued by BDSA under the Defense Materials System.

Dexter Marketing Two Textile Chemical Agents

Two textile chemical agents to improve the fastness of dyestuffs on acetate, cotton and rayon fabrics have been developed by Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York.

"Dextrol Antifume A-15" is being marketed "as a permanent gas fading inhibitor for dyed acetate fabrics." This emulsion of complex organic amino compounds is claimed to be substantive to the acetate and to withstand repeated washing and dry cleaning without losing its effectiveness.

The second product, "Dextrafix B," is a reportedly effective fixative for direct dyes on cotton and rayon. Dexter claims that this cationic resin prevents migration and staining with prints and renders most direct dyes fact against mild soap washing.

Hooker Reassigns Perreault

R. E. Wilkin, vice-president and general sales manager of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has named Gregory J. Perreault field salesman with headquarters at the New York district sales office. Mr. Perreault was a chemical engineer with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., for ten years, after which he joined Hooker in the process study department in 1952.

Western Phosphates Begins Fertilizer Materials Output

The new Garfield, Utah, phosphatic fertilizer plant of Western Phosphates, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., has begun production of agricultural grade liquid phosphoric acid and triple superphosphate in pelletized form. A third product, ammonium phosphate 11-48, will be in production by early spring, it was stated. This material will also be available in pelletized form.

Initial annual production of phosphatic materials will be about 90,000 tons. Of this figure, triple superphosphate will represent the largest tonnage, it was stated. These fertilizers will be distributed in the western United States through Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco.

Trade Briefs

Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed E. P. Additon sales engineer for the mid-Atlantic district of its chemical plants division.

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has transferred Walter E. Rayher from the Philadelphia to the New York district office as senior sales engineer.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Pricet trend was slightly upward last week, the index recording 111.52, compared with 111.51 in the preceding period. An advance was recorded in the price of parathion spray as a reflection of the higher market recently established in parathion. Packing-house byproducts offered a change in tankage at New York, an advance, but there were no other price revisions. Domestic steamed bone meal commanded more attention both for feed and fertilizer use. It looked as though the edge was off the demand for dried blood but sellers were no less firm in their views. Buying interest increased in castor pomace and the late advance in menhaden meal was well sustained.

Shipments of ammonium sulphate continued to show a moderate increase and the market appeared to be working into a more balanced position in view of the cutback in both coke-oven and synthetic production. Domestic potassium muriate shipments held their increase. Superphosphate was in better demand than a month ago with no scarcity of supplies of normal at present. Nitrogen solutions were in better demand and so was anhydrous ammonia. The gain in shipments of mixed fertilizer remained below normal for this period of the season with farmers reluctant to take on stocks until actually needed. This has kept supplies at a high level and has limited the increase in the movement of basic fertilizer chemicals.

Price Trends

Advanced

Parathion, 15% spray, 8c. per lb. Tankage, New York 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
111.52	111.51	111.25	112.56

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — December production of coke-oven sulphate was placed at 152,930,755 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. November output was 153,760,457 pounds. Total production for 1953 was given at 1,920,024,558 pounds, compared with 1,604,824,708 pounds in 1952. December sales showed 191,406,173 pounds, against 106,607,450 in November. Total sales for the year 1953 amounted to 1,676,307,940 pounds, compared with 1,605,092,441 in 1952. Stocks on December 31, 1953, were 315,695,458 tons, against 81,012,684 on December 31, 1952. No scarcity of stocks at present. Demand has increased, with substantial expansion expected to start next month. The awards for the 208,000 long tons for Korea showed only 9,700 tons came to the U. S., 10,000 tons to Austria, 10,000 to Germany and the balance to Japan.

Bone Meal—Sales volume of domestic steamed increased last week both for feed and fertilizer use. The tone of the market was steady, with sellers naming $55 per ton, bagged, in carlots at the works.

Castor Pomace — Demand showed improvement over the preceding week. Sales to the fertilizer trade were reported at $25 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Edge appeared to be off demand, although prices held steady. Sellers quoted $8 per unit of ammonia at New York and $8.25 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—Prices unchanged and firm at $137 to $138.50 per ton for menhaden, Baltimore area.

Hoof Meal — Quiet and unchanged at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Lime—Domestic sales for agricultural use in September amounted to 26,562 tons, including 9,578 tons of quicklime and 16,984 of hydrated. The August total was 22,517 tons and in September, 1952, sales showed 25,200 tons. Total sales from January 1, 1953, through September amounted to 209,825 tons, compared with 209,301 for the same period in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Phosphate Rock—Supply conditions remained comfortable, with demand fair, but not exerting pressure on production. Export shipments were confined to previous contracts made chiefly with North Europe and Japan.

Potassium Muriate—Contract shipments have shown a fair increase over the preceding month, with prospects favoring steady expansion as the season progresses. It is hoped enough material can be moved from plants to ease the pressure when the peak demand is reached late next month.

Sodium Nitrate—Market steady and in good supply to meet agricultural requirements for the spring season.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate for the month of December amounted to 168,061 short tons (100 percent a.p.a.) according to the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents an increase of 6 percent from the November, 1953, output but a decline of 1 percent from the production figure reported for the corresponding month of 1952. Shipments of all grades of superphosphate totaled 95,932 tons for December or an increase of 4 percent over the previous month's volume and a 2 percent increase over the figure reported for December, 1952. Stocks on hand at the end of December were 6 percent more than those held on December 1, 1953, and 2 percent more than the quantities on hand as of December 31, 1952. These monthly figures (including percentage changes) are unadjusted for seasonal variation and number of working days.

For the period January through December, 1953, preliminary totals show that production of normal at 1,765,000 tons and shipments of normal and enriched at 874,846 tons declined 8 and 7 percent, respectively, when compared with the data for the same twelve months of 1952. Both production and shipments of concentrated grade on the other hand increased 19 and 16 percent, respectively, for this period, while production of wet-base goods declined 10 percent and shipments increased 6 percent.

Tankage—Priced higher in New York at $7 per unit of ammonia with sales at that figure. Chicago was unchanged at $7.75. Demand moderate in both sections, with offerings limited.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Trading was spotty during the week and is expected to follow that pattern until the spreading season starts for cotton growers. The organic trade centered attention on the two Conventions held in San Francisco during the week. Except for fish meals, the organic market was generally soft with slight price decreases. Domestic fish meal was in fair supply in view of demand with March-April delivery stronger at $2.35 per unit of protein. Imported meal was in short supply with nearby offered $2.25-$2.275 per unit, ex-dock.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Blood meal—$6.50-$6.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$60-$64 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$35-$38 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.35 per unit, domestic, sacks included, f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.25-$2.275 per unit, imported, ex-dock, Los Angeles Harbor. $2.15 per unit, nominal, Canadian herring meal, bagged, f.o.b. Vancouver; $2.10 per unit Port Edward.

Sodium nitrate—$54.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $49.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$31.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4.25-$4.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

While DDT remained quiet for domestic use with prices fully sustained, the export market was subjected to a keen state of competition. According to trade reports, the United Nations has awarded contracts for 900,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable to a producer, part at 23.97c. per pound, f.a.s. New York, and part at 23.83c. f.o.b. West Coast. Another award for 131,000 pounds of technical was made to a producer at 21c. per pound f.a.s. New York and Gulf ports. Destinations were not released. Other bids on both awards were 25c. and upward. BHC maintained a quiet position for both home and export. Parathion spray powder 15 percent has been advanced to 53c. per pound in 50-pound drums, ton lots, and to 55c. in smaller quantities. The 5-pound bag lots are listed at 58c. to 60c. per pound, all prices are to dealers. The season for weed control chemicals is expected to open late next month or early April.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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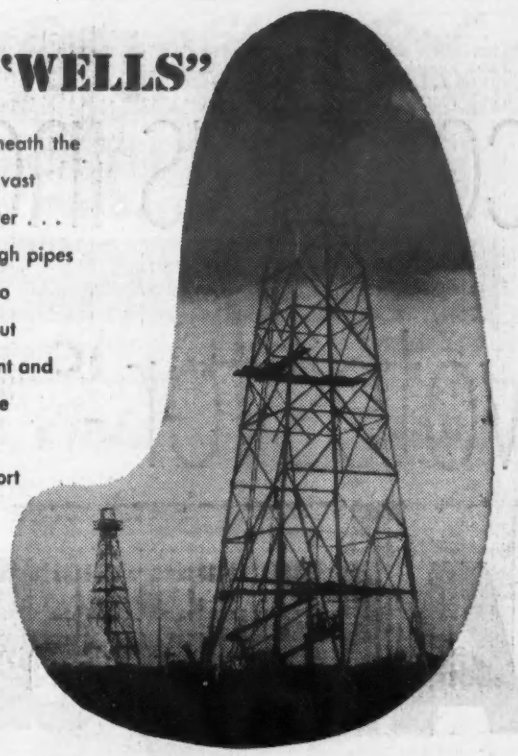

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Coal Chemicals

The market for coaltar products went through another week without any significant price change. Current business conditions were characterized by consumers cautiously buying only what they needed for immediate production and producers holding on to whatever prices they had, waiting to see which direction the markets would head next. It was said it wouldn't take much to bring sales up to a very good level.

Sales of tar acids still represented good business. A steady call from cresylic resins moved cresols and cresylic acid. The overall outlook for metapara isomers was still one of short supply. Engine cleaner business continued to take tar acids at a good rate. Stocks of orthocresol were a bit heavy, but not as heavy as last year at this time. Demand for creosote was a little slow. Interest was expected to build up as the warm weather comes to the south.

Overall phenol sales were slightly better in the past two weeks. The pickup has not been strong enough to indicate an upturn to all producers. However, phenonlic resins seemed to be doing a little better this month. Crude naphthalene was still moving relatively slowly. Ample supplies of domestic material were available to meet consumer requirements. Almost no imported crude material was being offered to importers by European suppliers now.

Demand for benzol was still slow. Supplies were long, but working down. No real change was anticipated in this quarter. Consumers have been able to get enough toluol and xylol for their needs. These two aromatics were near a balanced position. Prices were firm.

Phthalic anhydride moved slightly faster than it did last month. Producers could still sell a lot more material. Alphapicoline moved at a steady pace. Demand from textiles was very quiet, although there were a few reports of scattered, but slight, increases in activity for dyestuff intermediates. Parachlorophenol was a bit slow. Demand for orthodichlorobenzene was good. The market for monochlorobenzene was dead.

Steel production in the week ending February 21 was scheduled to be at 74.3 percent of theoretical capacity, or a production index rating of 110.3 (1947-49=100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,772,000 tons of steel, compared with actual output of 1,774,000 tons the prior week, 1,766,000 tons one month ago, and 2,235,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—No changes have been noted in the market for this aromatic. Producers moved a steady volume of benzol, but demand has been at a slow pace for the past several months. Losses from cutbacks in synthetic rubber were most serious in the market, while activity in styrene (from the plastics end), synthetic phenol, insecticides, and intermediates have not been strong enough to take up all of the slack so far.

In the long run, most sources felt that the market did not look too bad for benzol. Current stocks of raw materials and end products held by suppliers and consumers were a hurdle to be crossed before a genuine improvement takes place in the market. The reduced operating rate of the steel industry has done something towards cutting back the regular production rate of coaltar benzol. However, some sources stated that it was not as much of a reduction as many people thought at first. Steel production was running at approximately 74 percent of capacity, but that capacity was higher than the previous year. On a tonnage basis, output scheduled for the past week was at 78.9 percent of actual tonnage produced a year ago. It was added that cutbacks in steel output do not precisely correspond to reductions in coke business. In some instances beehive oven operations were cutback, as the pressure on steel output eased. This would not reduce output of byproduct coal chemicals.

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Feb. 21, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	828,320
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	29,947,845
Benzol	gals.	2,863,620
Coaltar	gals.	13,154,815
Creosote oil	gals.	733,655
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,023,470
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	21,300
Toluol	gals.	563,257
Xylol	gals.	150,281

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	113.24

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

A little more activity was anticipated as the general level of business picked up with spring demand. A slightly improved demand has been noted in recent weeks for phenol. Buying interest from the direction of insecticides was looked for in a month or two, when the producing season for DDT and BHC should get going. It was felt that price reductions were unlikely during the period in which producers were waiting for things to pick-up. Suppliers were more likely to hold onto whatever prices they had until a definite trend was sharply outlined, it was said.

Creosote — Relatively slow conditions continued to exist in this market. Producers said that they normally did not expect to move too much creosote during these few winter months. Production was a bit ahead of demand now, but buying interest was expected to pickup again when the warmer weather starts in the south. Until then, no real changes were anticipated. A fair volume of material was moved, considering the season, it was said. Price schedules have remained firm at previously established levels. No revisions in the schedules were looked for at this time.

Cresols—Demand from cresylic resins was still at a fairly good level. Producers moved a good volume of metaparacresol in the direction of tricresyl phosphate output. The overall outlook for the grade of tar acid used for this end-use continued to be a view of relatively tight supplies. Stocks of most other fractions were ample to meet current consumer requirements. The supply of ortho isomer remained long. Demand for orthocresols was somewhat on the slow side. A source added that buying interest for ortho frequently is lower when phenol is readily available.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic sources have been doing a relatively good volume of business in tar acids and cresylic acid was no exception. Demand from cresylic resins held to a steady pace, calling for domestic coaltar material and imported ADF acid. There was also continued interest in tricresyl phosphate. Additional sales of acid were moving to take care of engine cleaner business. Several sources stated that competition for cleaner business has been keen, particularly in the east where imported acid sold at low prices without high freight costs. Domestic and coaltar sources competed with petroleum material in the mid-west for contracts.

Supples of cresylic were sufficient to take care of current needs, domestic coaltar and petroluem sources stated. There was no actual shortage of ADF acid. But, several sources have not had any to offer at present, due to a few reasons. A steady call here and snug supplies of metacresol in Europe have caused less material to be offered for sale in this market. Then too, some regular suppliers of ADF cresylic acid said they were leery of handling the acid while a potential dock tieup still threatened the east coast. These sources remembered a tieup during which material was unloaded at Nova Scotia and freight charges were added on to the cost.

Naphthalene—No significant changes have been noted in the market for crude naphthalene. Demand has not picked up substantially. Producers had ample inventories to take care of current consumption requirements. Present buying was not strong enough to take all of the output from expanded production capacity. A slight note of improvement had been seen after domestic crude prices were cut to 5c. per pound for 78-degree material. However, the market has just about stayed at that pace for the past several weeks.

There was not a great deal of activity

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

for ball and flake naphthalene yet, as the moth control season is still a little way off. Sales of industrial refined varied slightly with different sources. However, the loss of demand from synthetic rubber and textiles was said to be holding beta-naphthol orders down. The general pace of activity for industrial refined material was said to be fairly steady.

Importers continued to report that very little hot-pressed naphthalene was being offered by European sources. A high rate of consumption for production of phthalic anhydride in Europe was blamed for the lack of material offered here. It seemed to make little difference because ample domestic supplies were available in this market at prices low enough to give imported naphthalene serious competition. In fact, the 5c. domestic crude price has virtually limited hot-pressed material to seaboard consuming areas, importers say.

Phenol—The market for technical and USP grades of natural and synthetic material have held fairly well to the same levels during the first six or seven weeks of this year. A slight improvement has been noted in recent weeks by a few sources. Activity for phenolic resins was on the upturn. However, there would have to be a still greater call and more advance buying before significant results are felt in the market for phenol. Supplies were currently ample to take care of a much larger call. Prices held steady at recently established quotations.

Pyridin—There has not been a great deal of change in the market for this tar base. Demand was at a relatively slow pace. Buying was pretty much on the basis of immediate needs only. There was a slight amount of activity after the price was reduced to 95c. l.c.l. but it has not developed into a real upswing yet. Consumption was estimated by producers as being rather substantial, and has been all along. However, replacements were slow and buying-ahead was almost non-existent.

Toluol—The market for this light oil was just about in balance currently. Production and demand were nearly equal. If the seesaw favored any one side, it was heavy on production, a source stated. Producers were not particularly concerned about a slight surplus this month because government arsenals have been taking 50 percent of coaltar output of toluol for TNT.

The question was how much longer will military needs for nitration material hold up without a shooting war to consume a sustained high-level output. No one seemed to know definitely what government requirements will be in March, or if there will be any defense buying at all for TNT. A good deal more material will become available for industrial demand when that time comes.

Industrial consumers went through a long toluol drought and now find that they can get all they need for their own production. Some buyers had switched to substitutes during the shortage and were expected to come back into the market as their own schedules worked back into a position where they were able to switch back to the use of toluol again. Consumers would return to toluol because of preference and price, it was said. Added pick-up in industrial demand was anticipated as the general level of business picks up with spring production.

Xylol—Producers said that the market for this light oil was about balanced. Demand was good enough to keep all of present production moving along. Output was high enough to take care of all orders without any real shortages. Prices remain firm at previous quotations.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—This tar base continued to move at a better pace than the other isomers. Producers were moving all of their output. Sales were steady and prices were firm. Supplies were ample for current requirements.

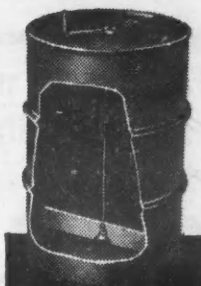
Monochlorobenzene—The market for this intermediate remained very quiet. Demand continued very weak. Use of mono in insecticides was scheduled for a little boost later in this quarter when output of DDT starts for the domestic market. Price quotations of mono were firm and unchanged.

Orthodichlorobenzene—There was still a strong demand for this material from aircraft engine cleaner business. Some producers have not been able to handle orders due to limited producti·· ·. C··

Parachlorophenol—Sales were still a bit on the slow side for this dyestuff intermediate. It was said that demand from textiles slowed down recently for just about all dyestuff intermediates. Prices of parachlorophenol were steady at former levels.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers reported that interest from consumers was slightly better than it had been last month. But, one source added, there has not been enough pickup to make a significant change in the market picture. There was a good volume of business being done. Nevertheless, increased production capacity was capable of doing a much larger volume. Alkyd resins were showing some increases, but plasticizers were said to be quite slow.

Vinyl Pyridin—Demand for substituted pyridins was holding up well, a source said. A steady volume of vinyl pyridin continued to move at firm prices. Supplies were adequate for the call.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Sulphuric Acid Distribution Study Issued

—*Continued from page 3*

52, since virtually all expansions during this period covered contact type facilities, while chamber acid output declined. Productive capacity, including government plants, increased 10 percent from January 1, 1950, to January 1, 1953.

Most sulphuric acid producers usually maintain their stock at a level sufficient only to meet normal shipments, it was pointed out. Stocks in producers' hands amounted to 289,000 tons on January 30, 1951; 321,000 tons on December 31 of that year, and 404,000 tons as of December 31, 1952.

Use of sulphuric acid for phosphatic fertilizers rose steadily during 1950-52, accounting for about a third of net use over the three-year period, BDSA stated. This continued increase was made possible, the agency contended, through greater utilization of spent acid as a substitute for new or virgin acid. Acid for iron and steel pickling decreased in 1951 due, BDSA said, to a change in the type of steel items produced as well as what was termed a more frugal utilization of acid. The decrease in 1952 was attributed in part to the steel strike.

Sulphuric Acid Supply

Increased sulphuric acid use during 1950-52 for the output of such commodities as aviation gasoline, alcohols, high tenacity rayon and petroleum catalysts was stimulaed largely by the Korean emergency, the agency reported. Data on sulphuric acid supply, basis 100 percent H_2SO_4, in 1952, as compared with 1951 and 1950, follows in short tons:—

	1952	1951	1950
Supply—Total	14,627,000	14,649,000	14,030,000
Production[1]	12,344,000	12,389,000	12,143,000
Contact plants	9,635,000	9,503,000	9,187,000
Chamber plants	2,709,000	2,886,000	2,956,000
Spent acid fortified in producing plants[2]	965,000	984,000	897,000
Spent acid collected for reuse as such	1,285,000	1,216,000	957,000
Total recovery[3]	2,513,000	2,433,000	2,006,000
Less spent acid fortified in producing plants	965,000	984,000	887,000
Less spent acid used for decomposition to new acid[3]	263,000	233,000	162,000
Imports[4]	33,000	60,000	43,000

Sulphuric acid production capacity, basis 100 percent H_2SO_4, in 1953, as compared with 1952, 1951 and 1950, follows in short tons:—

	1953	1952	1951	1950
Capacity, Jan. 1[4]	14,531,000	14,220,000	13,413,000	13,238,000
Percent change from 1950	+10.0	+7.4	+1.3	.....

Consumption by Use

Estimated consumption by use, basis 100 percent H_2SO_4, in 1952, as compared with 1951 and 1950, follows in short tons:—

	1952		1951		1950	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alcohols	650,000	62,000	648,000	62,000	516,000	53,000
Aluminum sulphate:—						
For public water treatment and sewage	85,000	85,000	95,000	95,000	83,000	83,000
For other purposes	275,000	275,000	298,000	298,000	280,000	280,000
Ammonium Sulphate:—						
Cokeoven	608,000	608,000	678,000	678,000	639,000	639,000
Synthetic	628,000	628,000	483,000	483,000	869,000	869,000
Aviation gasoline	1,181,000	143,000	981,000	120,000	824,000	144,000
Chemicals not elsewhere classified[5]	1,245,000	1,199,000	1,197,000	1,152,000	984,000	932,000
Chlorine drying	40,000	19,000	39,000	19,000	32,000	16,000
Chromium chemicals, incl. chromic acid	60,000	60,000	86,000	86,000	64,000	64,000
Copper sulphate	27,000	27,000	31,000	31,000	20,000	20,000
Dyes	150,000	108,000	202,000	145,000	198,000	145,000
Fat splitting	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	12,000
Hydrochloric acid	128,000	128,000	137,000	137,000	129,000	129,000
Hydrofluoric acid	135,000	135,000	137,000	137,000	114,000	114,000
Industrial explosives	375,000	64,000	403,000	71,000	375,000	64,000
Industrial water treatment	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	30,000
Inorganic pigments	1,249,000	1,174,000	1,331,000	1,251,000	1,322,000	1,245,000
Insecticides	130,000	82,000	125,000	78,000	99,000	81,000
Iron and steel (pickling)	838,000	838,000	954,000	953,000	1,027,000	1,025,000
Light oil refining (coke oven)	64,000	52,000	71,000	57,000	62,000	51,000
Medicinals	33,000	33,000	37,000	37,000	28,000	28,000
Nonferrous metal pickling	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	22,000
Other nonferrous metallurgical purposes	200,000	178,000	223,000	198,000	189,000	172,000
Other petroleum products (except sulphonated hydrocarbons)	482,000	333,000	592,000	407,000	598,000	406,000
Petroleum catalysts	155,000	155,000	143,000	143,000	123,000	123,000
Petroleum sulphonates (lube oil additives)	150,000	80,000	151,000	81,000	128,000	63,000
Phosphatic fertilizers	4,053,000	4,053,000	3,944,000	3,944,000	3,790,000	3,790,000
Rayon:—						
High tenacity yarn	274,000	274,000	197,000	197,000	192,000	192,000
Other	255,000	255,000	359,000	359,000	354,000	354,000
Regenerated cellulose film, sheet or products	105,000	105,000	131,000	131,000	124,000	124,000
Rubber (including synthetic)	110,000	106,000	135,000	131,000	103,000	103,000
Storage batteries	60,000	60,000	74,000	74,000	78,000	78,000
Sulphonated oils	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Synthetic detergents	225,000	162,000	217,000	157,000	202,000	149,000
Tall oil	39,000	39,000	46,000	46,000	37,000	37,000
Textile finishing	28,000	28,000	31,000	31,000	37,000	37,000
Miscellaneous[6]	539,000	459,000	403,000	357,000	293,000	274,000
Totals[3]	14,644,000	12,075,000	14,653,000	12,220,000	13,987,000	11,981,000

[1] Production data as reported by the Bureau of the Census exclusive of output from government plants. Production includes new acid from decomposed spent acid.
[2] As reported by the Bureau of the Census. In the instance of imports as reported by Census, no specific strength of H_2SO_4 is specified. The data were assumed as referring to 66° Be, and in thousands of tons were as follows:—1950—46; 1951—65; 1952—36. These import data were converted to 100 percent H_2SO_4 basis.
[3] Based on reports to the former National Production Authority (forms NPAF-74, 159, and 161), and on a special survey covering the recovery of spent acid during 1950 and 1951. Data for 1952 were partially estimated.
[4] Based on reports to the former National Production Authority (form NPAF-39 for January 1, 1951, and other reports for later years). Includes government plants.
[5] Includes boric acid, citric acid, ethylene dibromide, hydroquinone, oxalic acid, phenol, sebacic acid, sodium phosphates and other chemicals.
[6] Includes "small orders" exempt from reportng, estimated as follows in thousands of short tons for each of gross and net usage:—1950—118, 1951—172; 1952—140. The miscellaneous segment also includes export, military explosives, parchment paper, silica gel and other uses, the disclosure of which may indicate individual company data.

Reilly Tar & Chemical Reports Personnel Shifts

Dr. H. A. Persyn has been appointed superintendent of the fine chemicals plant of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation. Dr. Persyn joined Reilly in 1936 and at one time was superintendent of the Newark, N. J., plant and more recently has been in charge of the Indianapolis, Ind. refinery.

T. E. Courtney has been put in charge of Reilly's new synthetic pyridin plant. With Reilly since 1929, Mr. Courtney first was superintendent of the Indianapolis tar acid plant and then for ten years was in charge of the fine chemicals plant.

Dr. W. R. Wheeler, who not only carried out the development work but also put the pyridin plant on stream and was responsible for its operations for the first nine months, has been reassigned to the research and development division where he is assistant director in charge of the development department.

Solvay Process Awards Contract For Dock at Moundsville Plant

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has awarded a contract to Pihl & Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa., for construction of a barge loading dock at Solvay's plant in Moundsville, W. Va. The dock is expected to be completed within sixty days, and is being built in line with Solvay's plans for barge movements of its products from its new Moundsville plant to serve customers on or near the inland waterways of the Ohio river and its tributaries. Production of methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride will commence in midsummer from facilities now under construction.

BFC Lifts Some Curbs

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce last week announced several deletions of commodities from the positive list of interest to the chemical and allied industries. Removed from the positive list and placed under the general license for export to all destinations, except Hong Kong, Macao and Communist-dominated countries, were:—Human blood plasma (812100); silica gel (829990); urea (850900), and aerial film and microfilm (912500).

Packaging Machinery Meeting Set

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will hold its twenty-second annual meeting at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N.C., September 23 through 26.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to actual requirements. While new business was spotty, deliveries moved against former orders. Prices were generally unchanged but carlot business, it was reported, could have shaded quotations for most materials. Replacements of myrobalans were slightly higher, as a result of increased inquiry for prompt shipment.

Conditions in the potato starch market were unchanged. Production in Maine was light. Farmers withheld offers of potatoes to mills and, awaiting official decision of the government regarding the potato support program. Consuming interest also was restricted for the same reason, and what little business took place was confined to spot delivery. Demand for tapioca flour also was limited to occasional lots from spot supplies, while interest in replacements from primary centers was reported slow. A fair demand was noted for corn starch and dextrin for immediate requirements. These materials were maintained at former levels. Small lots of sago flour moved on the spot, while future deliveries continued inactive. Egg albumen flake and yolk were unsettled by slow business and keen competition. Egg yolk was reduced three cents per pound in some quarters.

Fiber consumption averages in December on both woolen and worsted systems were below November and for December, 1952, according to the Census Bureau. Wool consumption in December on these systems averaged 6,347,000 pounds, nine percent under November, 1953, and thirty-five percent below December, 1952. Apparel class wool consumption of 4,183,000 pounds was the lowest December total since 1937. Consumption of all other fibers averaged 3,404,000 pounds, 14 percent below the November average and 39 percnt under December, 1952. The bureau also reported that manufacturers stocks of carpet wool declined, while dealers stocks increased on January 1. Manufacturers held 30,232,000 pounds of scoured wool on January 1, against 8,967,000 pounds held by dealers.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Light demand continued for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates — Deliveries against contracts moved in steady volume, while new business was limited to actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—This market was quiet. Consumers continued to take small lots for immediate needs.

Soda Hydrosulphite—A fair demand was reported for immediate requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate—Producers reduced quotations 1½c. per pound due to lower production cost. Carlots were quoted at 22c. per pound and less carlots 22½c., drums, f.o.b. works.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was light, chiefly for actual needs. Firmness of tallow improved the tone of sulphonated grades. Other varieties were unchanged and in limited demand.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Consuming inquiry for later delivery was more active, but actual trading was confined to immediate requirements. Prices were without change ranging from 65c. to 90c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Demand was spotty, mainly for immediate needs. Market was steady, with all grades quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—There was little snap to demand, as consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply declined 1,277,000 bushels to 31,849,000 bushels for the week ended February 12, compared with 45,706,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Price Trends

Advanced

Myrobalans, 50c. to $1 per ton.

Reduced

Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.
Sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
97.96	97.87	97.89	103.09

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Egg Albumen—Hand to mouth buying was reported last week. Stocks were ample and offered at former levels. Flake ranged from $1.88 to $1.90 per pound and powder, $1.92 to $1.94 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Competition was keen and sizable quantities could have shaded asking prices. Technical grade was quiet and unchanged at $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, spot depending upon quantity and seller. Egg production in January was indicated at 5,448,000,000, against 5,416,000,000 during January last year and 10-year average of 4,643,000,000.

Egg Yolk—This market was unsettled and under keen competition. Business was light and spotty. Prices were cut 3c. per pound, in some directions. Market was nominal at $1.38 to $1.40 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch — Quiet demand was noted for spot and later requirements. Production in Maine was light as grinders awaited official news on the support program discussed recently between a committee of the potato industry and government officials. Carlots were quoted nominally at 6c. to 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine for immediate shipment. Demand for stocks on spot was light and spotty. Prices were without change at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. The Idaho market was unchanged and 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Sago Flour—Small lot buying continued for spot delivery. Interest in replacements from primary sources was inactive. Shipments were quoted at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, exdock. Raw flour on spot was quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Outside of a spotty demand for spot delivery, the market was dull and featureless. Brazilian was quoted at 13c. to 15½c. per pound, spot, exwarehouse, according to quantity; Siamese, high grade, 6¾c. to 7¼c. and Java AAA, 7c. to 8c. and AA, 6½c. to 7½c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was reported confined to small lots for actual needs. Stocks were well held at former levels. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots; powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Mangrove Bark — Consuming inquiry continued slow. Prices were without change for all varieties. African bark was quoted at $72 to $73 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, and Colombian, $59 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Improved inquiry caused sellers to raise price slightly for prompt shipment. Trading, however, was restricted to an occasional lot for immediate shipment. Assorted JI's were offered at $48.50 per ton exdock; crushed JI's, $62.50 and ordinary $43 to $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract — Market remained steady, despite limited demand. Shipments were maintained at former levels for both grades. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. and clarified at 12 3/16c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Interest in replacements continued slow. Shipments of all grades were held at former levels. Beards were quoted at $74 to $75 per ton, exdock, and cups at $54 to $55 per ton, same basis. Extract, 62 percent was available at 9¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Business was slow. Inquiry for bark replacements continued light and spotty, while extract moved in fair volume. Prices were without change and more or less nominal. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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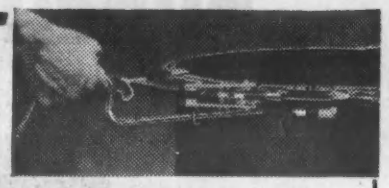

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Prices on refined grades of glycerin were reduced 4 cents per pound, across the board. The price cut was the first of this year, the most recent reduction having been in September last year. While it was known that glycerin consumption has been at about fair levels, industry-wise, the price reduction came as a surprise at this time, in view of the firm position of the crude market and the relatively high prices being asked on crude offerings.

Perhaps the second most noteworthy price change last week was a reduction of $50 per gram in the price of crystalline vitamin B_{12}. Also affected were oral grades solids of B_{12}, which was cut $40 per gram on a basis of per gram of vitamin B_{12} activity. The price reduction was the first since 1952 and was reportedly the result of increased economies achieved in production and the stepup in the consumption of the B_{12} vitamin.

Glacial methacrylic acid was reduced 20 cents per pound last week in the second such price reduction in two months. According to the producer, the establishment of the lower price was expected to expand the field of applications for this compound. Mixed primary amyl alcohol was reduced 1 cent across the board as well as tertiary synthetic amyl alcohol which was reduced 3 cents. The tankcar price on secondary synthetic amyl alcohol was lowered 1 cent.

Bismuth salts were reported to be moving at a steady, albeit small volume. Current uses for bismuth salts included the formulation of digestive remedies. Antibiotics have largely displaced their use in the treatment of venereal diseases, it was said. Mercurials continued to hold generally steady. Prices were unchanged, being maintained at the levels set in 1950. There were conflicting opinions as to whether mercurial prices were too high. Some trade observers felt that business would be stimulated by a lowering of prices. Others felt that in addition to the costs of the metal itself, the special precautions taken in handling and manufacturing mercurial compounds made current price levels necessary. According to trade observers, mercurials cannot be surpassed in certain applications, notably the organic mercury compounds and consumption was not expected to be affected materially by any changes in prices.

In the organic chemical field, the sale of solvents continued to present a challenge. Industrial alcohol prices were reportedly being shaded and it was conjectural as to whether prices would be reduced in view of fixed manufacturing costs.

Antibiotics—Demand for penicillin and streptomycin were reported to be moving at steady levels. Along with most everything else, there has been a slight downturn in consumption, according to some trade sources but efforts were being pushed to up the quantities exported abroad. Despite the fact that antibiotic facilities have been constructed in several countries, pricewise, domestic producers have been able to compete with foreign production due to the economies achieved by bulk production. It was expected that there would continue to be an aggressive effort to expand markets abroad for antibiotics. The potential in this field was rated excellent. There are countless numbers of people who would benefit from antibiotics and who have not been reached, as yet, it was noted.

Meanwhile, the expansion program on penicillin has been closed out by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The coming months were expected to see the maintenance of competitive conditions in this market. Prices were currently ranging from 8½c. to 9c. per 1,000,000 units, on bulk sales.

Bismuth Salts — Demand was slow, in general. The antibiotics have surplanted bismuth salts in many applications such as in the treatment of venereal diseases. Existing pharmaceutical applications for these salts were in the formulation of digestion remedies. Prices were unchanged and supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements, it was noted.

Castor Oil—Castor beans were quoted at $100 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil, last week. Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	811,500	2,374,000
Previous week	1,019,700	
Corresponding week, 1953	654,150	1,108,000
Total this year	17,061,300	2,440,000
Corresponding period, 1953	29,739,450	13,526,450

World production of castor beans in 1953 was expected to be virtually equal to the record 547,000 tons produced in 1948, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Glycerin—Prices on refined glycerin were cut 4c., across the board, last week. The reduction was the first since last September. The current price schedule was 30c. per pound, in tankcars, for the BP, dynamite and high gravity grades. Synthetic glycerin was also priced at 30c. per pound. The USP, CP grade was pegged at 29c. per pound, in tankcars. Yellow distilled glycerin was 30c. in drum carlot quantities.

Prices on crude glycerin continued firm, according to trade sources. Soaplye crude was offered at 21c., in tankcars.

Glycerin stocks at the beginning of December (all grades) amounted to 56,116,000 pounds compared to 55,397,000 pounds on hand at the beginning of November, last year and 37,716,000 pounds on the same date in December, 1952.

Production of crude glycerin during December last year totaled 18,453,000 pounds compared to 17,020,000 pounds in November and 16,984,000 pounds during December, 1952. The January-December cumulative total for 1953 amounted to 217,927,0009 pounds compared to the 187,902,000 pounds produced in 1952. Production of crude in 1952 had been held back, of course, by the strike in that year.

Glycerin imports during December last year amounted to 2,987,000 pounds compared to 2,476,000 pounds in November and 2,669,000 pounds during December, 1952. The January-December cumulative total of imports amounted to 35,378,000 pounds compared to 15,303,000 pounds brought in during the corresponding period in 1952. Glycerin exports in December totaled 504,000 pounds compared to 831,000 pounds in December, 1952. The pounds during December, 1952.

Glycerin stocks at the end of December aggregated 59,989,000 compared to 56,116,000 pounds on hand at the end of November and the 37,716,000 pounds at the end of December, 1952. Glycerin disappearance during December, 1953, amounted to 17,073,000 pounds compared to 18,494,000 pounds during November and 19,831,0000 pounds in December, 1952. The January-December cumulative total of glycerin disappearance last year aggregated 226,770,000 pounds compared to 212,245,000 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952.

The excess of disappearance over production amounted to 1,390,000 pounds during December, 1953, compared to an excess of 1,474,000 pounds of production over disappearance in November, last year.

Menthol—Brazilian menthol prices have firmed up about 15c. per pound. Trade sources revealed that offerings for shipment of new crop menthol should boost spot prices here in coming weeks. Japanese menthol was in very limited supply with spot prices quoted at $11.00 per pound, duty paid. New crop Japanese menthol for April arrival was being offered at around $10.50, with no takers, to date. It was considered very unlikely that consumers would be willing to pay more than $8 for new crop Japanese. Ordinarily a differential of $2 per pound over the Brazilian price would be more than sufficient, trade sources averred. Both Brazilian and Japanese menthol meet USP qualifications and there is a limit to the amount that consumers will pay for the Japanese, it was said.

Mercurials — Demand for mercurial

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

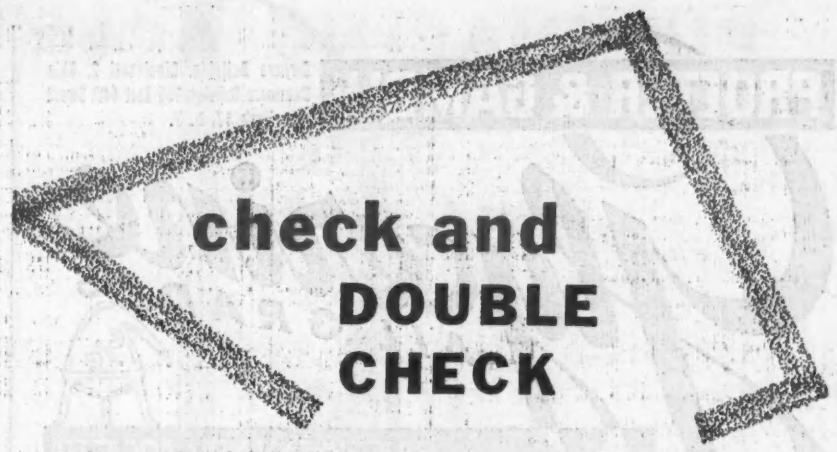
Acid, methacrylic, 20c. per lb.
Alcohol, amyl, mixed, primary, 1c. per lb.
secondary, synthetic, tankcars only, 1c. per lb.
tertiary, synthetic, 3c. per lb.
Glycerin, refined, 4c. per lb.
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, $50 per gram.
oral grade solids, $40 per gram of activity

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
87.45	88.14	88.28	91.28

(For Current Prices see page 9)



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compounds, industry-wide was rated at about unchanged. Consumption of these salts was reported steady and prices were also steady, having held at the same levels since 1950. While there has been some veering away from the use of mercurials in some applications, consumption has picked up in new directions, some trade sources averred. Despite the toxicity of mercurials, in general, they were said to have no equal in certain applications. Although there were some trade quarters of the opinion that mercury salts were too high priced in relation to metal costs, there were others who countered this claim with a recital of the precautionary measures which must be employed in its handling and in the manufacture of mercury compounds. All of which push manufacturing costs higher, it was noted.

Methacrylic Acid — Methacrylic acid prices were reduced 20c. per pound last week. This was the second such price cut in the last two months and was reported to be the result of process improvements and increased sales volume.

The current schedule on methacrylic acid was 54½c. per pound, in drum carlots and truckloads; 55c. in less than truckload quantities and 65c., in less than drum quantities.

According to the producer, the new, lower price was expected to expand the field of usefulness of glacial methacylic acid to include adhesives, textile sizes, polymer latices for paints, textiles, paper and leather, and other applications of polymers requiring carboxylic groups.

Milk Powder—Terminal markets in nonfat dry milk solids were barely weak to steady. Increased offerings were far in excess of limited trade needs with a heavy surplus over open market demand offered to the CCC. Purchases by the CCC from February 4 to 10, inclusive, totaled 12,946,297 pounds of spray powder at 16c. and 1,548,582 pounds of roller dried powder, at 14c. Total purchases since April 1, 1953, amounted to 418,923,814 pounds of spray powder and 85,639,133 pounds of roller process.

The United States Department of Agriculture purchased 36,637,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids during December and 45,182,000 pounds for January through the 26th of the month. Purchases from April 1, 1953 through January 26, 1954 totaled 473,741,000 pounds and all of these purchases were made for price support. On January 20, 1954, the United States Department of Agriculture held approximately 436,776,000 pounds of uncommitted supplies of nonfat dry milk solids.

Potassium Iodide—Demand for potassium iodide was reportedly moving at fair levels, in general. Some producers reported a slower demand than others. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were adequate for current needs and were expected to continue ample, it was said.

Sugar—World production of sugar is expected to be higher in 1953-54 than ever before. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimated in early December that production may total almost 39,000,000 tons, raw value, exceeding the previous record set in 1951-52 by 644,000 tons, and exceeding last year's production by 8 percent.

Most of the increase is the result of a sharp upturn in European sugar output, but production increases are also expected for all other areas except Russia where output is expected to remain about the same.

Vitamin B_{12}—Crystalline vitamin B_{12} was reduced $50 per gram last week in the first price change since 1952. The reduction mirrored greater economies in manufacture of the vitamin, it was said. The increased consumption of B_{12} was reported to have cut unit costs of manufacture. Oral grade solids, B_{12}, were reduced $40 per gram.

The current price schedule on crystalline B_{12} was $245 per gram. Oral grade solids were priced at $185 per gram of vitamin B_{12} activity.

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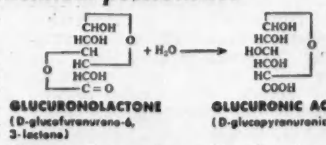

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Batt Pharmaceutical Co. Formed in New Jersey

Ned Batt, long associated with leading pharmaceutical manufacturing plants, has formed Batt Pharmacal Company, 67 Essex street, Jersey City, N. J., to produce tablets, capsuls and private formulas.

Mr. Batt is president and Eugene Schiff is secretary-treasurer. The latest model bottling and capsulating machinery has been installed. Vitamin drying facilities are also available where conventional air-drying of vitamin mixtures is to be avoided, Mr. Batt said.

Ketchum Buys Wholesale Drug Unit

Ketchum & Co., New York, service wholesale druggists, has purchased the assets of the wholesale drug department of Apothecaries Hall Company of Waterbury, Conn. Apothecaries Hall will continue to operate all of its other departments in heavy chemical manufacturing and jobbing, foundry, wholesale and retail paints, laundry supplies, manufacture of fertilizer and pesticides and distribution of farm chemicals.

Wirz Makes Dresden Pres., Promotes 3 Other Officers

A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa., has installed Mark K. Dresden as president and promoted three officers. Mr. Dresden, who succeeds H. S. Darlington, who has retired, had been vice-president and treasurer of Wirz. Formerly with Scott Paper Company, he joined Wirz in 1935.

Other company promotions have made Townsend C. Cox vice-president in charge of engineering and labor relations; Robert Cox vice-president in charge of production and purchasing; and H. Walter Rowan treasurer. Townsend Cox has been with Wirz since 1943, having worked for Westinghouse merchant marine division previously. Robert Cox has been in the production and purchasing department since joining Wirz in 1942. Mr. Rowan had been chief accountant and office manager at Wirz.

Formosa Gets FOA Sanction To Purchase Drugs in US

Formosa has been issued a procurement authorization by the Foreign Operations Administration to purchase $1,401,000 worth of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in the United States. The procurement will be carried out by the army.

Announcement also was made that the Emergency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration has been authorized to purchase $208,000 of chemicals and chemical preparations for Korea. Purchases will be made in the United States, Canada, Japan and European participating countries.

Vitro Labs Names Tatum

G. Russell Tatum has been named general manager of Vitro Laboratories, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, according to an announcement by J. Carlton Ward, jr., president. Dr. Tatum has been with Vitro since 1948 when he established the Silver Spring Md., laboratory, which he has directed since that time.

Parenteral Drug Association Hears Michel, Ashkenaz Speak This Week

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold its monthly dinner at the Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, February 25 at 6 p.m. George H. Michel, of the process improvement laboratories of the Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, will speak on "Problems in Process Improvement," and Dr. David M. Ashkenaz, director of product development in the Wyeth Laboratories Division of American Home Products Corporation, will speak on "Sterilization With Ethylene Dioxide."

Trade Briefs

Harold M. Altshul, president of Ketchum & Co., has been named chairman of the 1954 Brooklyn Red Cross drive for members and funds.

Clement W. Brown, jr., has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Globe Collapsible Tube Company, New York.

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Norwegian Fish Oil Output In 1954 Seen Up Sharply

Norway's 1954 production of fish oils should exceed 100,000 short tons if fishing conditions remain normal, or substantially above the low 1953 outturn provisionally estimated at around 80,000 tons, reports George J. Dietz, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, Oslo. Because of bad weather during the fishing season, herring oil output in 1953 of from 55,000 to 65,000 tons was considerably less than in 1952 when output reached 84,800 tons. Fishliver oil output also was down. Provisional data place the 1953 output between 18,000 to 22,000 tons against 31,000 tons in the preceding year.

Exports of crude herring oil from Norway during January-November, 1953, were 6,097 tons, or less than half the 13,729 tons exported in 12 months 1952. In both years, western Germany was the principal outlet followed by the Netherlands.

Total 1953 production of herring meal is estimated at between 165,000 and 175,000 tons compared with 193,000 tons in 1952. January-November exports of herring meal were 100,900 tons against 124,120 tons in twelve months 1952. Exports to the United States declined sharply in the past year.

Chemo Puro's Chicago Sales Agent Moves East

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., reports that its Chicago representative, M. A. Stanton, is returning to live in New York this month. Chemo Puro is planning to open its own office in Chicago on or about September 1 and for this purpose has incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois a wholly-owned subsidiary, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation of Illinois. In the meantime, Mr. Stanton will continue to visit customers in his territory at least once every six weeks on Chemo Puro's behalf.

Upjohn Appoints Dr. Heinle

Dr. Robert W. Heinle has been appointed assistant director of research for Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Heinle, an authority on hematology, will concentrate his efforts on research in nutrition, it was stated. He was transferred to the research division from the medical division, where he had been working in the department of clinical investigation since joining Upjohn in 1952.

Potassium Bisulphate Offering Told

Baird Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the availability of potassium bisulphate, hitherto unavailable in technical grade, and now obtainable in assured quantities in technical grade, fused and powdered, and reagent grade. Price lists and reagent grade specifications are available on request to D. W. Kallman at Baird's office, 254 West 31st street, New York 1.

Resperin in Milligram Vials Available From Mann Research Laboratories

Mann Reserach Laboratories, New York, has prepared resperin, the active principle of the plant rauwolfia serpentina, in 10 milligram vials. Packaging in this quantity makes the material useful for pharmacological comparisons and for establishing assay and standardization methods, Mann said. Prices and information are available from the company at 136 Liberty street, New York 6, N. Y.

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Nutritional Evaluation Rise Noted by Roerig Executive

Requests for nutritional evaluation of patients are becoming routine from such fields of medicine as ophthalmology, neurology, surgery, orthopedics, and dermatology, Dr. Robert A. Peterman, medical director of J. B. Roerig & Co., Chicago, a subsidiary of Chas. Pfizer & Co., told the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association's western section at its meeting in Los Angeles last week.

At the same meeting, John J. Powers, jr., senior vice-president of Pfizer, said the recent report of the President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Clarence Randall, represents a new evaluation of the international trade situation. Mr. Powers expressed the belief that "it is both desirable and necessary that we stake out a greater claim in world markets and that the avenue toward this is to think in terms of world markets, applying this viewpoint to every phase of our operations."

Speaking later in the week before the Southern California section of the Institute of Food Technologists, Mr. Powers said certain changes are needed in the food, drug and cosmetic act, but stated that such changes should not unduly interfere with the orderly marketing of new chemical food additives. He said that nowhere in the industry had he encountered opposition to FDA's assertion for need of amendment to the law. However, he cautioned that "revision of the act should be effected so as to achieve the required objectives with a minimum impact on the orderly marketing of new products."

Textile Chemists Association Appoints Administrative Ass't

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has added an assistant secretary to its administrative setup. The new administrative aid is Richard R. Frey. For seven years he was with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in the fabric development and sales promotion departments of the acetate rayon division. Before and after World War II he was engaged in exposition activities. During the war, Mr. Frey was with U. S. Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Amino Acids Prices Cut

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has announced price reductions for its C^{14}-uniformly labeled l-amino acids. Small package sizes of C^{14}-uniformly labeled l-arginine, l-aspartic acid, l-glutamic acid, l-histidine, l-lysine, l-phenylanaline and l-tyrosine are now supplied at a 20 percent reduction in price. Larger quantities have been reduced to less than two-thirds of the previous price.

Fontoura-Wyeth Post to Jackson

William R. Jackson, for many years technical director of Wyeth International, has been appointed managing director of the new penicillin plant about to be put into production by Fontoura-Wyeth S. A., Sao Paulo, Brazil. The appointment was approved by the three companies concerned:—Instituto Medicamenta Fontoura, Sao Paulo; Wyeth International, Philadelphia; and American Home Products, New York.

Trade Briefs

Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, has added Harold J. Eads to its sales staff at Washington, D. C., and Robert B. Pusey at Milford, Del.

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has awarded a grant to Dr. O. J. Pollak of Dover, Del., for a study on the role of "Entozyme" in the mobilization and deposition of fat.

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MACE—31 cs, D Hauser, Rotterdam
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MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
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20 cks, McKesson & Robbins, London
MANGANESE ORE—224 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—715 bgs, Olsen Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MILK SUGAR—60 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—540 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—77 dms, ISCO, Marseille
MONTAN WAX—680 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
210 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
SEED—200 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—1,334 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—12 cks, Republic Chemical Co, London
SULPHATE—20 dms, Meyer Shipping Co, Rotterdam
80 cks, Electric Auto Lite Co, Bremen
20 bbls, Republic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
28 bgs, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
88 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwarp
30 cks, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
100 bgs, Freedman & Slater, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—500 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, St Georges
NUX VOMICA—282 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—10 dms, Fontana d'Oro Oil Co, Palermo
OPIUM—250 chts, Merck & Co, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—224 bgs, J W Hanson, Bahia
233 bgs, Poons Co, Bahia
PALM OIL—287 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
178 tons Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
27 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Matadi
298 tons, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PAPAIN—102 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
168 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
112 hf chts, Chas L. Huisking & Co, Colombo
7 cs, W R Babcock & Co, Dar es Salaam
38 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
7 cs, R J Lepou, Tanga
69 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
39 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
56 crts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
3 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
23 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
13 cs, Meer Corp, Dar es Salaam
7 cs, P O Hoffman, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
200 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
500 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Nolte Co, Alicante
360 bgs, Sopac Transport Corp, Alicante
300 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Valparaiso
250 bgs, Levantino Co, Valparaiso
800 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cadiz
600 bgs, R T French, Antwerp
290 bgs, Antwerp
200 bgs, Cadiz
100 bgs, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—30 cs, Lautier Fils Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
250 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
400 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
500 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
500 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
1,800 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,200 bls, Bremen
PECTIN—45 cks, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
105 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—161 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
224 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
455 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
35 bgs, J Berlage, Singapore
70 bgs, B C Ritchie & Co, Singapore
392 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
160 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Bombay
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
64 bgs, U S & indonesia Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
132 bgs, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
260 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Alleppey
40 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Alleppey
560 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Alleppey
40 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
350 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Singapore
168 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
35 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Singapore
32 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
175 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
4,500 bgs, Alleppey
30 bgs, Singapore
640 bgs, Cochin
RED—205 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Istanbul
WHITE—96 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Corp, Tandjong Priok
207 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
48 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tandjong Priok
PETITGRAIN OIL—14 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
16 dms, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—400,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
193,449 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
105,625 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—212 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
POTASH, MURIATE—1,360 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Liverpool
METABISULFITE—38 cks, European Chemical Co, Hamburg
20 cks, Hamburg
SILICATE—400 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—241 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—102 dms, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
20 dms, McLaughlin, Gormley King Co, Mombasa
10 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—123 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Dar es Salaam
96 bls, Irving Trust Co, Dar es Salaam
140 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
136 bls, Mellon National Bank, Matadi
113 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 4,492 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
823 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—51 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
50 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
2,500 flks, Cadiz
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—1,600 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
RATTANY ROOT—43 bls, J H Jensen, Coquimbo
SABADILLA SEED—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaira
SAGE LEAVES—226 bls, Joensson & Cross, Naples
124 bls, K H Werthon, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—220 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Dominion Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
100 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, H C Smith, Bangkok
200 bgs, Tradesman Bank, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—296 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, El Salvador
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Puerto Barrios
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
625 bgs, El Salvador
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Kohsichang
400 bgs, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—277 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—50 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—10 dms, G A Abood & Co, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
SULFAGUANIDINE—20 dms, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
SUMAC—350 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Palermo
TALL OIL PITCH—289 dms, G S Ziegler & Co, Sandarne
TAPIOCA—1,112 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
FLOUR—5,000 bgs, American Key Products, Majunga
500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cheribon
495 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Tandjong Priok
TARTAR—500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Bordeaux
TARTARIC ACID—24 bbls, European Chemical Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TETRAALKYTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cbys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—3 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Marseille
THEOBROMINE—22 dms, Light Work Products, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—77 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—300 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
UREA—91 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, First National Boston, Tamatave
21 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
63 cs, J Manneimer, Antalaha
22 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
22 cs, George Lueders & Co, Antalaha
292 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
12 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tandjong Priok
20 cs, F Huber & Co, Tandjong Priok
34 cs, Kian Gwan Co, Semarang
VITAMIN D$_2$—2 cs, Philips Export Co, Rotterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,026 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
WHALE OIL—268 tons, Arista Oil Products Co, Liverpool
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Sterling Drug Co, London
WOOL GREASE—71 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Kobe
60 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
102 dms, Anjul Inc, Nagoya
20 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
281 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
XYLENOL—117 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Havre
ZINC CHLORIDE—12 dms, European Chemical Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—16 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
CASEIN—199 bgs, J H Schroeder, Bordeaux
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—197 bgs, Bordeaux
CLAY, BALL—160 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
LIVERMEAL—820 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
TALC—910 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
2,000 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,724 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
2,790 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,477 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Boston

BONE—1,625 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—1,105 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Antwerp
2,223 bgs, Alexandria
COPRA—1,332 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
500 long tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
CAKE—6,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
7,600 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
4,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
3,360 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
KARAYA GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Genoa
MOLASSES—10,200 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Kachsiung Taiwan
4,000 long tons, Manzanillo
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Farmer Brothers Co, Marseilles
100 bbls, Nolce & Brokerage Co, Marseilles
PEPPER—350 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
80 dbl bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—27,797 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,958 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjirebon
VANILLA BEANS—56 cs, Williams Clarke Co, Marseille
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC METAL—289 ingots, The Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp

New Orleans

PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore

Norfolk

AMMONIUM NITRATE LIMESTONE—54,230 bgs, J H Schroeder, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—445 bgs, W Schade Co, Bordeaux
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,793 bgs, Olson Sales Durban
747 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—997 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—840 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, Vandergrift & Co, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—2,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, First National Philadelphia, Fortaleza
200 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Fortaleza
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—260 cs, Brown Bros, Tunis
FERRIC CHLORIDE—94 dms, Pennsylvania Salt Co, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—200 tons, Irving Trust Co, Seville
FUEL OIL—103,346 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
96,507 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM—6,082 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1,898,593 gals, Carabarien
NAPHTHALENE—101 tons, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—2,200 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
5,994 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—597,293 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
107,746 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
204,254 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Umsaid
148,767 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
195,463 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
116,277 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,926 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
104,145 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—306 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—689 bgs, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—54 cks, Venice
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Papeete
WHALE OIL—268 tons, Arista Oil Products Co, Liverpool
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,755 tons, Southwark Chalk Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—11,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
600 tons, Cebu
CAKE—986 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, M Pincoors Co, Antwerp
1,256 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—883 bgs, Bank of California, Malaga
MACE—37 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NUTMEG—67 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Malaga
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Mills Coffee Co, Barcelona
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,184 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
16,584 tons, Tide Water Assoc Oil Co, Umm Said
PINENEEDLE OIL—1 dm, Arctic Products Co, Kotka
SAGE LEAVES—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Naples
SUMAC—70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Naples

Aldehyde and Polyol Plants Are Financed by Reichhold

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has privately sold $1,100,000 of 4½ percent preferred stock, Henry W. Reichhold, chairman of the board, announced last week. This move brings the total amount of outstanding preferred stock to $2,000,000. The new financing, together with the retention of earnings, has brought the company's working capital to a new high, Mr. Reichhold said.

The new funds will provide for additional plant expansion at Reichhold's Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Ballardvale, Mass., plants, and will largely be invested in facilities for the production of formaldehyde and pentaerythritol.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, methyl, 99.9% by volume, 1,890 gals. inv. 401-53C, Feb. 25, Atomic Energy Commission, Purchasing Section, Supply Div., P. O. B. E., Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Barium sulfate, 528 cans, ophthalmic lens cutting, inv. 170 B, Feb. 23, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn, N. Y.

Carbon dioxide, liquid, for period Mar. 1 thru June 30, 1954, inv. 21, Feb. 24, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Biggs AFB, Tex.

Casein, 20,000 lbs. of domestic origin, industrial, inv. 158, Mar. 11, Commanding Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Chemicals, 12,000 lbs. soda ash, powder, light, ordinary, 100 gals. hydrochloric acid, tech., inv. 3174-A, Mar. 16, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 24 State St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.

Ethyl acetate, 60,048 gals. in 55-gal. dms., inv. 461/B, Mar. 25, Contracting Office, Topeka Air Force Depot, Topeka, Kans.

Gas, 8,000 gals. propane, bulk, 900 gals. butane, bulk, inv. 67, Feb. 25, Contracting Office, Rocky Mt., Arsenal, Denver, Colo.

Insecticide, 732,900 gals. spray, inv. 1954-B, Mar. 5, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y., N. Y.

Paint, 300 1-gal. cans, acid resistant, proof coat, inv. 13, Mar. 3, Procurement Branch, Sierra Ordnance Depot, Herlong, Calif.; 450 gals. varnish, shellac, bleached, regular grade, inv. 2521, Feb. 26, Supply Dept., Navy Dept., 111 Boston Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.; 225 gals. paint, ship bottom, anti-corrosive, 180 gals. paint, ship bottom, anti-fouling, 20 gals. paint, boot-topping, 600 gals. aluminum paint, inv. 7, Feb. 24, Maritime Adm., Commerce Dept., 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco 5, Calif.; 7,500 lbs. cement-water paint, powder, tinted, exterior use, 65% portland cement, with siliceous aggregate, 6,000 lbs. same, 80% portland cement, without siliceous aggregate, inv. 121, Feb. 23, Vet. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, American Lake, Wash.; 1,000 gals. enamel, gloss, synthetic, for exterior and interior surfaces, Newark, inv. NY-3D-533 86-A, Feb. 24, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 2, P.O.B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 50 gals. enamel, exterior and interior, gloss, synthetic, 80 gals. lacquer, brushing, 1,500 gals. turpentine paint, 168 gals. varnish, asphalt, inv. 3141-A, Mar. 8, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 24 State St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.; 16,000 gals. enamel rust inhibiting and varnish, exp. pack, inv. 3R-28142-I, Mar. 2; 6,900 gals. in 5-gal. pails, interior, latex base, inv. 3G-40894-R, Feb. 24; 2,076 1-gal. cans paint and enamel, interior and exterior, inv. 3G-40734-R, Mar. 5; 840 1-qt. cans paint pigments in oil, inv. 3G-40695, Mar. 1, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 112,000 gals. paint, fire retardant, interior, East & West Coast, inv. 54,598, Mar. 1, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium nitrate, 34,368 bots., inv. 370 Q., Feb. 24, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn, N. Y.

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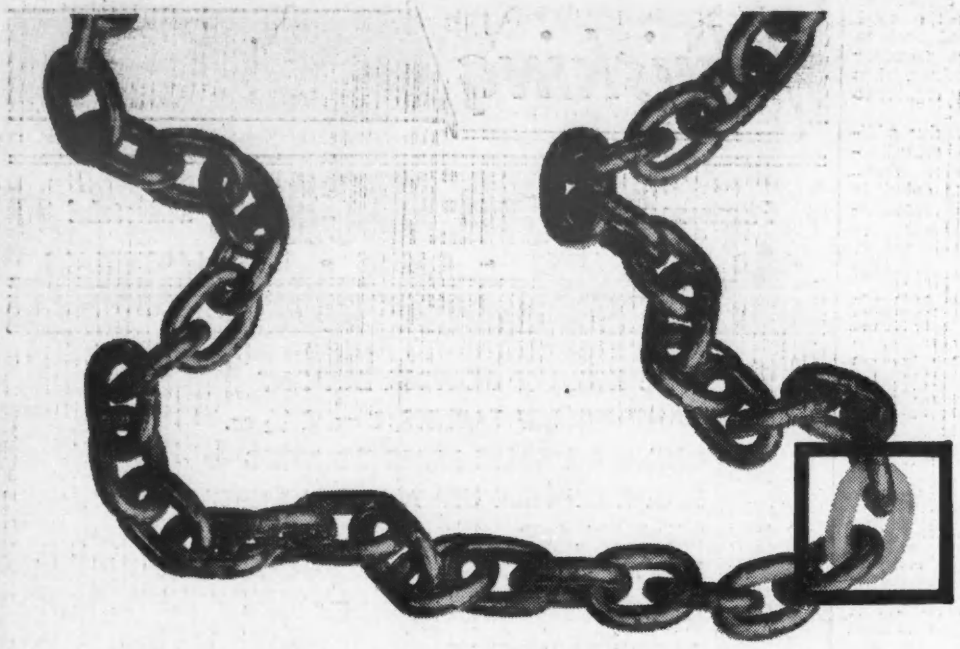

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ANTIBIOTICS—Bacitracin—Neomycin—Tyrothricin—Antibiotic Feed Supplements

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Spot quotations on most botanical drugs continued firm. It was generally believed that prices would continue to hold at current levels due to high replacement costs. There was speculation as to how much further prices would advance in coming weeks in view of the rather light buying on the part of consumers. Most sales were reported to be hand to mouth and resulted from the cautious attitude adopted by manufacturers toward building inventories at current high price levels.

Vanilla beans continued very strong. Bourbons were $1 higher on spot while Mexican whole beans were up 25 cents and cuts were 50 cents per pound higher. Several items continued in short supply with little likelihood of improvement until new crops come in. Ipecac root has been showing increasing firmness as a result of a strong market at the source. Verona orris root was reportedly 2 cents higher, on spot. Lycopodium was quoted 25 cents lower. Papain was about unchanged, pricewise.

Price activity in the seeds and spices market was highlighted by sharp advances in ginger and pimento. With spot supplies of most grades of Jamaican ginger unobtainable, Nos. 1 and 2 grades were quoted nominally. Some lots of No. 3 grade were quoted 6½ cents per pound over preceding week's levels. Nigerian split ginger was up 4½ cents, on spot. Both Jamaican and Mexican pimento were up sharply last week, the former, by 10 cents per pound, and the latter, 17 cents. With all the old crop accounted for, consumers will have to wait for new crop material. Jamaican new crop pimento is expected to become available late this Summer.

Dutch caraway seed continued its advance last week, increasing 1½ cents, the largest single advance in one week, so far this year. Indian celery seed was up ½ cent while Zanzibar clove advanced 3 cents, on spot. Madagascar clove was unaffected. Turkish cumin seed was ½ cent higher as well as Turkish poppy seed which increased 1 cent.

On the decline, green Ceylon cardamom seed was off 5 cents. Batavia longstick cassia was down ¼ cent. Ceylon cinnamon No. 2 was reduced 2 cents, on spot. Black, Malabar pepper was down 2 cents from earlier levels, by late in the week while white pepper held unchanged. Roumanian coriander seed was down ½ cent and Indian, light fennel was ½ cent lower.

Barks

Soap—Shipping prices on soap bark were reportedly showing an upward trend. Spot prices ranged from 28c. to 30c. on whole bark; 32c. to 33c. on crushed, and 35c. to 37c. on powdered.

Beans

Vanilla—Vanilla beans prices continued to advance in the spot market last week. Bourbon beans were up $1 per pound from the lowest reported offering in the preceding week and were quoted at $9 to $9.50 per pound. Mexican whole beans were 25c. higher and were offered at $8.75 to $9.50. Mexican cuts, of which there remained only a few lots, were quoted at an almost nominal figure of $8.50. Tahitis were nominal at $7.50.

In the first four days of last week, prices at the source in Madagascar advanced $1.50 per kilo, which amounts to almost 70c. per pound. These advances were reflected in the spot market here. Trade sources report that virtually all old crop vanilla has been accounted for and replacements will have to come from the 1953 crop, first shipments of which are expected in April/May. There have been no offers of new crop vanilla to date.

The vanilla bean crop for 1953/54 in Reunion has been estimated as slightly larger than the 1952/53 crop. It was reported that the new crop would amount to about 40 tons of cured vanilla compared to 32 tons of cured beans in 1952/53. These 40 tons will be exportable about the end of March or early April. The bulk of the curing will only be ready for shipment during May through the first part of June. The 1954/55 Reunion crop has been forecast as being larger and nicer quality vanilla. It weather conditions are not unfavorable, total production for the 1954/55 crop was expected to amount to about 50 tons of cured beans.

Berries

Juniper—Demand was routine, according to trade reports. Prices ranged from 16c. to 18c.

Flowers

Lavender—Supplies were ample for current needs. Prices ranged from 55c. to 60c. on medium with ordinary quality from 16c. to 20c. per pound. Select grade was 90c.

Gums

Locust Bean—The market was quiet. Demand was routine. Prices ranged from 30c. to 32c., on spot.

Tragacanth—There were no changes in this market. Demand was fair, on the whole. Supplies were ample.

Herbs and Leaves

Lobelia—The market was firm, according to trade sources. Prices ranged about 45c., on spot.

Miscellaneous

Lycopodium—Prices ranged from $1.25 to $1.50, on spot. Supplies were ample and inquiry fair.

Roots

Ipecac—Demand for ipecac root was reported to be steady levels. Prices were showing firmness at the source due to the supply situation, it was said. Quotations ranged from $6.25 to $6.50 on the whole root with powdered root, 50c. higher.

Orris—Prices advanced 2c. on Verona orris root. The strength in this market was attributed to the somewhat short supply situation. Demand was steady.

Seeds

Caraway—Caraway seeds continued to advance last week. Prices were up rather sharply with the increase amounting to 1½c. per pound. Quotations ranged from 16½c. to 17c.

Cardamom—Green, Ceylon cardamom seed declined 5c. per pound last week. The current quotation, afloat, was $2.20.

Celery—Indian celery seed advanced ½c. per pound to 19c. Frenh seed remained unchanged at 48½c.

Coriander—Roumanian coriander seed declined ½c. per pound and was quoted at 7c., on spot. Moroccan seed was ½c. higher.

Cumin—Turkish cumin seed advanced

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Orris root, Verona, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 3c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 5c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 6½c. per lb.
Nigerian, 4½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 10c. per lb.
Mexican, 17c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Mexican, 25c. per lb.
cut, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Lycopodium, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardmom, green, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, cracked, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamom, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel, Indian, light, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

week Last	week Prev.	month Last	1953 Feb. 20,
114.89	114.55	113.99	106.67

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 12

New York

Black pepper (13 lots), 670 bags; moldy berries; filthy.
Cassia (10 lots), 917 bags: filthy.
Chillies (2 lots), 400 bags: water damaged.
Fennel seed (3 lots), 276 bags: filthy.
Mace, 8 cases: dead insects.
Nutmegs, 26 bags: wormy and moldy.
Pimento, 380 bags: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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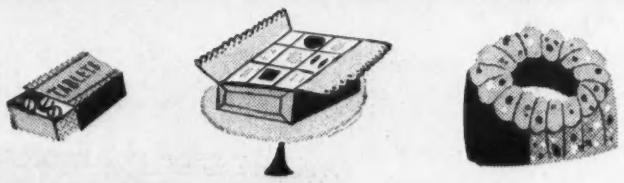

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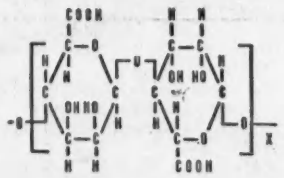

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½c., on spot, last week. It was currently quoted at 14c.-14½c.

Fennel—Indian, light fennel seed declined ½c., on spot. It was currently quoted at 11c.

Poppy—Dutch poppy seed advanced ½c. per pound and was quoted at 18½c.-19c., on spot. Turkish seed advanced 1c. and was listed at 15½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—Longstick Batavias were off ¼c. last week. The range on cracked longsticks was 17½c.-17¾c. Other grades remained without change.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon was reduced 2c. per pound, on spot. It was quoted at 42c. late last week. 0000 grade was quoted at 55c.

Clove—Zanzibar clove advanced 3c., on spot. Madagascar was unchanged at 65c. while Zanzibar was quoted at 73c.

Ginger—Ginger prices advanced sharply last week, for the most part. With Jamaican material virtually unobtainable, prices on African grades jumped considerably. African ginger, on spot, advanced 5c. to 23c. per pound. Split Nigerian was up 4½c. and was quoted at 19c. Some spot Jamaica No. 3 was quoted at 23c., an increase of 6½c. over the preceding week's levels. With new crop Jamaican ginger not due until late Summer it appeared that prices on remaining varieties would continue firm with posible further advances. Material coming out of Africa has not been over plentiful, some sources averred and it was considered likely that supplies will get tighter.

Pepper—Black, Malabar pepper prices had declined 2c., on spot, by late last week. Quotations ranged from 90c. to 92c. The market continued to display a stubborn resistance to any appreciable decline. It never seemed to break through its previous lows despite limited buying interest. Its rallies, on the other hand, were short lived because on every upward surge, the quantity offered exceeded the quantity bid for. In total, the action of the market seemed to confirm the opinion that prices have very little chance to break out on the up-side. Without an imminent possibility of a sustained advance to stir inventory buying, India is faced with the problem of maintaining a steady market in which to sell its crop. So far, she has been able to keep the market orderly and stable, but the tug-of-war must continue until such time as a new element is introduced which will either hasten buyers or unsettle the sellers, some sources declared.

White pepper quotations ranged from $1.02 to $1.05, on spot. Muntok continued to move out regularly and prices were straining to do better. Supplies, spot and enroute, are not large, thus no reserve of importance has been built up for the period between now and new crop. Imports of Borneo will help to assure sufficient arrivals to meet consumption, thus avoid any scarcity. However, it is unlikely that even these can upset the present stability, it was said.

Grinding and crushing grades of red pepper are in good supply and with the season running out, it was felt the prospects are anything but bullish. Other qualities are not similarly situated. Imports of Hontakas are nowhere near as heavy as assumed. Birdseye types are very tight and were currently offered at 55c.-56c., on spot.

Pimento—Pimento prices advanced sharply last week. With the Jamaican crop virtually all accounted for, prices increased 10c., on spot. Mexican pimento was 17c. higher and was quoted at 55c. Offerings on new crop material have been limited. There appeared to be little hope of any improvement in the supply in the foreseeable future, trade sources reported.

Pesticides Sought by India

The India Supply Mission has been granted Foreign Operations Administration financing (PA-428-241-9-79) for purchases to be made of agricultural pesticides for use in connection with the malaria control project in India. Immediate delivery is required of 17,500 pounds of "Triton X100" (polyethyleneglycol monoalkylyavyl ether), 99 percent. Bids are to be submitted to the director, India Supply Mission, Government of India, 2536 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C., by 9:15 a. m., February 25. Tenders will be opened publicly at 11 a. m. on that day.

India Not Expected to Set Export Quota on Peanut Oil

The Government of India is not expected to establish an export quota for peanut oil for the first half of 1954, and, in any case, not in excess of 25,000 tons, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

India has decided to continue its present policy of licensing freely the export of mustard oil and rapeseed oil until June 30, 1954. The government also has decided to continue to license freely the export of linseed oil on shipping bills until the end of June, 1954. The period of shipment of non-utilized portions of export quotas of castor oil allotted to established shippers for August-December, 1953, was extended through January 31, 1954. Licenses for castor oil are on the basis of 25 percent of exporters' total shipments in the January-July, 1953, period.

India's supply of peanut oil is adequate for domestic needs following the large crop harvested in 1953. However, as a result of the mid-1953 shortage of vegetable oils, the government is pursuing a cautious policy in respect to exports of edible oils and oilseeds.

Virginia-Carolina Fills Posts At New Superphosphate Unit

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has named William A. Willis superintendent of its new triple superphosphate plant near Nichols, Fla., and has filled four other posts at the new installation. Mr. Willis has been with Virginia-Carolina since 1937. He served with the purchasing, chemical control and mining departments in Richmond until his transfer to Memphis, Tenn., in 1948 as factory superintendent. He went to Florida in 1952 when construction of the new plant started.

Also named to posts at the new unit were William C. Thomas and Joseph W. Venable, assistant superintendents; James E. Hatch, assistant superintendent in charge of the sulphuric acid plant; and M. J. Houston, engineer. Virginia-Carolina's new unit will be comprised of a contact sulphuric acid plant, a wet process phosphoric acid plant with provision for uranium extraction, and a complete triple superphosphate unit, including granulation equipment. Full scale operation is scheduled to begin this spring.

Armour Chemical Division Fills Two Sales Positions

The chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago, has promoted T. F. Yuschik to sales manager of its industrial oils department and H. R. Bishop to the post of fatty acids sales manager.

Mr. Yuschik has been Armour's assistant manager in its fatty acid sales department for two years. His background includes nine years with Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Bishop has spent three years as sales representative in the Milwaukee, Wisc., district. Prior to joining Armour, he was with Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York Gallows Birds To Hang Seven March 16

The New York section of the Gallows Birds Society will meet March 16 at the Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st street, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Arrangements have been made to hang seven into the organization—L. Weiner, A. Watov, J. M. Babcock, D. Albert, L. Sloan, H. Graves and S. Leonard Davidson.

Flavor Chemists Convene

The Society of Flavor Chemists held its first regular meeting February 1 at the Little Venice restaurant, New York. Technical representatives of most of the leading suppliers of basic flavoring materials were present. The purpose of the organization is primarily social, but occasionally informal talks on matters of mutual interest will be the order of business. Jack Bouton was elected temporary chairman at this meeting and those interested in the group may contact him at Synfleur Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y.

BOTANICAL DRUGS — EXTRACTS
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals maintained a fairly active pace leading to a forecast of a good showing for the present quarter. Both dollar volume and tonnage were reported holding up satisfactorily. The general trend in prices was seen to be upward. This was felt to be the result of the gradual increase of labor costs in the foreign countries producing essential oils, and also the result of the rising importance of Europe as a consumer. Price advances over the week outweighed declines in number, but were exceeded in value by the reductions. The index fell off 0.02 point, to stand at 145.77.

The largest decline was made in USP clove oil. The recent decline in the price of the raw material was responsible for the downward spiral in this item. Further reductions have been offered on material for March delivery. Garlic oil was reduced from one source, and exhibited a generally easier tone, although still not freely available. However, recent imports have been sufficiently large to improve to a noticeable extent the supply picture for this item. Grapefruit oil prices became somewhat easier.

Camphor oil continued firmer, following raw material advances that have made its production costlier. Offerings of ocotea cymbarum oil at the source have been made at higher figures, lending further strength to an already firm market. Safrol was advanced by some producers, and was expected to move up further in the coming weeks.

Production of patchouli oil in Brazil has been started, but material from this source would be a higher priced oil than that from the previously established sources. Lemongrass oil continued to be one of the firmest articles on the market. The steady advances have been fully maintained and have not given any indication of halting. Aromatic derivatives of this material have gradually worked higher.

Some firming action in domestic lemon oil prices was noted, but no overall gains were made. Competition from Italy was felt to be one deterrent to higher quotations for the domestic material. Supplies of California material were tight. Orange oil was freely available, and offered no replacement difficulty to the consumer. Inquiry was only moderately active, as the bulk of buying for summer business was not expected to develop until the middle of March.

Price changes at the sources, as revealed by cables received during the past fortnight, were higher for Seychelles cinnamon leaf, clove leaf and East Indian lemongrass oils. Ceylon cardamoms were lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 6c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 30c. per lb.
Rue, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, clove, USP, 50c. per lb.
Garlic, 15c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood, NF, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
145.77	145.79	145.14	160.81

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Seed and root oils have both shown very little tendency to vary in price. Because of their relatively high cost, it would take a considerable change in the cost of the raw material to bring about a noticeable change in the market price of the oil. Inquiry for use in perfumery has been steady but limited, it was reported in the trade. The item is expected to remain a small-volume material.

Anise—Supplies have been reported running quite low, and dealers saw no possibility of replacement in the coming weeks.

Bergamot—Latest reports indicate that this year's crop, now almost finished, has been close to normal in quantity. The immediate effect of this condition is to indicate a continuation of prices at approximately their present levels. The extent of purchases by European countries, including Russia, was expected to play a big factor in governing price trends in this item. Extensive shipments of oil to Russia have proved an important factor lately in maintaining price schedules. However, consumers in this country would be extremely reluctant to accept any increases on natural bergamot oil it was felt in the trade. Over the past week spot prices ranged upward from $10.75 per pound. Inquiry proved steady and chiefly of a routine nature.

Bois de Rose—This Brazilian material has seemed a bit firmer over the past fourteen days. Supplies were reported to be closely held, making a fairly firm spot market. The low-of-the-range price extended from $3.95.

Camphor—Increasing prices for the raw material have firmed the spot market. Sassafrassy oil went up 3c. per pound on spot, with a quotation of 28c. per pound the low-of-the-range figure. White material was also firm and was being quoted from 22c. on spot. The recent increases in the shipping price of the raw material from Japan and Formosa were expected by some in the trade to be forerunners of further increases, while other observers felt that the material was steadying itself and would not rise sharply in the immediate future.

Cananga—This market displayed a firm tone, as the attitude at the source has been toward increased price schedules for export shipments.

Cardamom—Prices from some suppliers remained nominal, as shipments from Alleppey continued sharply reduced. The price of NF material has tended to rise sharply, but made no further advances on spot over the past week. Quotations ranged from $37 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Stocks of this item remained on the tight side, and prices were accordingly firm. The supply situation was expected to ease during the next thirty days. The price range on spot extended from $2.25 per pound.

Citronella—Formosan material was in short supply on the spot market, where prices in some instances were lower than those being asked on replacement. Spot prices ranged from 65c. per pound for this material. Ceylon was offered from the same figure. The advances of recent weeks were well sustained, and further increases were considered fairly certain, it was stated by trade observers. Derivatives showed a firm tone in keeping with the strength in the raw material.

Clove—A 35c. per pound reduction in the low-of-the-range price for bud oil was effected by one supplier, bringing this figure down to $4.40 per pound. This price was the lowest at which the material has been offered during the present declining spiral. Some observers felt that prices had dropped too far, and expected to see an upward adjustment take place. However, from other directions came indications of still further declines, and one supplier quoted $4.05 per pound for USP oil, for March delivery. The source of this figure stated that the action of prices for the raw material would determine just how long it could maintain that price, but that it as yet saw no reason to revise its March delivery price schedules. Leaf oil prices were unchanged and this item remained without feature over the past week.

Dillweed—The market was reported remaining quite firm. A considerable period of time remains before the arrival of new material, and in this interval, a good amount of material would be needed to fill consumers requirements. A recent reduction on the spot market that brought a low-of-the-range price of $3.60 per pound was said to be chiefliy competitive in nature.

Garlic—Spot prices eased as the material came into an easier supply position on the market. A low-of-the-range of $8 per ounce represented a drop of 15c. from the former minimum. The easier supply situation was a considerable change from the situation since last Fall, when material had been quite scarce. Any further changes were expected to be equally gradual in nature.

Ginger—Costs for the latest production of material have been reported as higher than formerly, and the increase has been noted on the spot market. A quotation of $10 remained in effect as the low-of-the-range, while other prices tended to move upward.

Grapefruit—Material was slightly easier on spot, and was offered from $2.75 per pound, down 25c. from the earlier low. While not freely available, the tightness of supplies seemed a bit less pressing. De-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mand continued at approximately the normal amounts for this item.

Lavandin—Any price changes were expected to be in an upward direction, as demand has worked heavily into the stocks from the last crop. A low-of-the-range of $2 per pound was maintained during the last week.

Lavender—Withdrawals over the past sixty days have been reported as keeping up at a good pace, lending support to the view that prices could firm before the new crop arrived on the market.

Lemon—Some advances in prices of California oil were noted over the past week, but the earlier low-of-the-range price was undisturbed. Although the material remained in very tight supply, the market would not accept any extensive price increases at the present time because of the competition from Italian oil, it was stated by some trade sources. California oil was priced from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, depending upon brand and supplier. Italian oil ranged upward from $7.

Lemongrass—The rising trend in prices continued as the minimum spot price went up from $1.35 to $1.45 per pound. Dealers have found that the stronger tone at the source has not weakened and has been carried through to the spot market. Derivatives have been advanced by many manufacturers as a result of the higher cost of the raw material.

Stocks of oil remaining in India total sixty to seventy-five tons, according to statistics received by a New York source from one of its principals in India. Not all of this material contains the required percentage of citral, it was stated. The major portion of material exported recently has gone to London accounts, the report indicated. Considerable increases in the strength of the market were expected if buying from the United States continues.

Lime—Demand has remained easy over the past week, and has been filled without difficulty from dealers' stocks. The crop currently under way in Mexico and other oil producing countries has been of approximately normal quantities, it was stated in the trade.

Indications were that no difficulties would be encountered in obtaining material over the coming weeks. The normal demands for the account of beverage producers for summer consumption would undoubtedly take some of the slack off the market, but was not expected to produce any tightness in supplies.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Replacement was difficult to obtain in any sizeable quantity and at the prices formerly offered. The spot market continued its climb, rising to a low-of-the-range quotation of 74c. per pound, up 6c., during the week. Other prices on spot ranged to $1.05. The material had become one of the strongest items on the market, according to views of trade observers. The current price demands of shippers at the source could not be broken it was stated.

Orange—The market remained quite favorable to the consumer. Material was available in quantities as needed, and no difficulty was met in obtaining supplies. California oil ranged from 70c. to $1.25 per pound, depending on supplier. Florida material was priced from 64c. and up. Demand for material for use in preparation for summer business in beverages was not yet in full swing, but was expected to develop momentum by the middle of March. These requirements would be met without pinch in supplies, as far as could be determined so far.

Patchouli—Production of oil has been started in Brazil, it was stated in the trade. The oil from this source would not be a duplication of that now on the market, originating in the East Indies, but would instead be a higher priced material and possess different characteristics. The spot market remained steady over the past week, but most dealers saw strong indications of a rising market. The firmness at Penang was the most obvious forerunner of higher replacement costs in the weeks ahead. Spot goods were offered from $7.50 per pound and up.

Pimento—Increased costs of berry oil during the last distillation forced the supplier maintaining the low-of-the-range price to move its figure up 30c., to stand at $4.50 per pound. Leaf oil prices were unaffected, and a minimum of $2.35 per pound was maintained.

Rosemary—Most dealers felt that stocks of material in Spain were quite low. Just how much affect this would have on the market was not certain, as demand remained quite steady, and for this reason, it might be possible to ride the situation out so that sharp advances could be avoided. The recent arrivals of Tunisian material have also helped ease the situation.

Rue—Replacement prices have been reported up sharply at the source. The effect of this movement has been felt on the spot market, where prices increased last week to a low-of-the-range of $2.50. This represented an advance of 25c. Inquiry for the oil remained light, and no great amount of buying activity was expected over the coming weeks.

Sandalwood—A price reduction from one source brought the low-of-the-range price down 10c. to $9.15 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ionones—All grades of this lemongrass oil derivative have been affected by the higher costs of the raw material, and have become quite firm, in many instances at advanced schedules. The situation was not yet considered stabile because of the continuing upturn in lemongrass oil on replacement.

Safrol—Prices have firmed, following the strength in sassafras oil. Some makers have raised their quotations, widening the price range for this item, but over the past week the low-of-the-range price was maintained. The outlook was felt to be quite strong for this item for the foreseeable future.

Styrax—Extensive purchases over the recent past have taken up a good amount of the material available on spot. Following the tightening of supplies, prices firmed considerably from several sources.

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Cyanamid Unit Appointee

George W. Russell has been appointed assistant general manager of American Cyanamid Company's newly-formed pigments division. Mr. Russell joined the company's market development department in 1946 and during the next two years served in the technical and new products development departments. He became assistant sales manager of the industrial chemicals division in 1949, and in 1953 was made manager of the manufacturers chemicals department of the same division.

Waste Parley Shapes Plans

—*Continued from page 7*

Sawyer, professor of sanitary chemistry in the department of civil and sanitary engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bruce L. Dickerson, chairman of MCA's committee on water pollution abatement and sanitary engineer with Hercules Powder Company, will be chairman of the fourth session. Papers to be presented are: "Determining Pollution Loadings on a Tidal Stream," by William T. Laffey, assistant sanitary engineer with Hercules, and "Accomplishment of the National Technical Task Force," by Louis F. Warrick, senior sanitary engineer in the Public Health Service and chairman of the National Technical Task Force.

Organic Waste Problem Papers

Three papers will then be presented on "Solving the Organic Waste Problem." The papers are:—"A Review of Treatment Methods," by H. L. Jacobs, of the engineering department of duPont; "Design of Experimental Trickling Filters," by George E. Hendee, jr., of the engineering department in the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, and John F. Vogler, staff sanitary engineer in the same division, and "Operation of Experimental Trickling Filters," by Alfred Cherry, assistant sanitary engineer with Lederle Laboratories and Louis A. Tucci, staff sanitary engineer with Cyanamid's organic chemicals division.

The session topic on the closing day will be "the Philosophy and Attainment of Pollution Control in Texas." J. D. Harper, works manager for Aluminum Company of America and president of the Texas Chemical Council, will serve as chairman. The following papers are scheduled for presentation:—"Treatment of Sulphur Mine Waste Water," by J. W. Schwab, and D. C. Edmiston, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company; and G. T. McBride, jr., assistant professor of chemical engineering at Rice Institute; "Pollution Control in Texas," by W. J. Cutbirth, jr., assistant executive secretary of the Texas Game and Fish Commission, and D. F. Smallhorst, senior sanitary engineer in the bureau of sanitary engineering of the Texas State Department of Health; "An Integrated Plant for the Control of Air and Stream Pollutants," by H. E. Morris, director of research for the Texas division of Monsanto Chemical Company, and "Controlling Air Pollution at a Fertilizer Plant," by S. Cottrell, vice-president and director of operations in the agriculturals chemicals division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Nickel Powder Quotas Set

Licenses will be issued for the export of 5,500 pounds of pure nickel powder during the first quarter of the current year, it was announced last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The agency also announced that the export quota for cast and rolled nickel metal anodes for the first quarter is 10,000 pounds.

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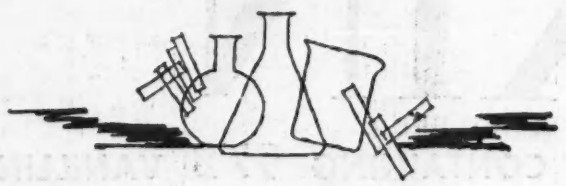

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Chase Bag Company Elects Four to Key Executive Posts

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has announced four top executive promotions. F. H. Ludington, jr., assistant vice-president, has been elected vice-president of the company. William N. Brock, general sales manager, has been elected vice-president and general sales manager. A. H. Nuhn, assistant treasurer, has also been elected a vice-president, and M. J. Bender, assistant secretary, has been named secretary.

Mr. Ludington joined Chase Bag in 1946 as sales manager of the Philadelphia branch, was made head of production and engineering in 1950, at which time he also became assistant vice-president. Mr. Brock, with the firm since 1934, was named assistant general sales manager in 1945, and became general sales manager a year ago. Mr. Nuhn joined Chase Bag in 1925 when the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company merged with Chase. He was elected assistant treasurer in 1939. Mr. Bender, with the company since 1925, was elected assistant secretary in 1945.

Chemicals Foreign Trade

—Continued from page 4

paratively low level in December, amounting to only $22,000,000. While this was $10,900,000 below the peak import month of April.

For all merchandise, 1953 was a peak year for exports, while imports totals fell only $1,000,000 below the 1951 record. Total exports for all commodities for the year amounted $15,700,000,000, the bureau reported, which was $555,747,000 above the 1952 exports. Total imports reached a value of $10,873,000,000, an increase of $156,200,000 over 1952.

Included in the total exports for the year were military shipments amounting to $3,503,600,000 or nearly twice the 1952 military shipments of $1,987,900,000. When the military shipments are excluded, the 1953 export total is 7 percent below the comparable 1952 total, the bureau stated.

In reporting the monthly change in exports by commodity groups, the bureau said that exports of inedible vegetable products, except fibers and wood, advanced from $94,400,000 in November to $105,700,000 in December. Exports of vegetable food products and beverages showed a decline from $121,900,000 to $100,900,000 in December.

From November to December, imports of vegetable food products and beverages climbed from $240,300,000 to $298,100,000. Non-metallic minerals imports rose from $99,100,000 to $106,100,000, due largely to higher imports of crude petroleum and residual fuel oil.

Alcohol Tax Red Tape

—Continued from page 4

and simplified to some extent in other respects. Further study is to be given in the future to simplification in this area, the committee stated, because it has been found some of the existing provisions have not been revised for the last fifty or seventy years.

Other Changes Proposed

Apart from a reorganization of the sections of the law, the changes made by the committee include:—

1. Authorization of the use of distillary premises for purposes other than distilling where this other use is approved by the secretary or his delegate.
2. The waiving of the filing of reports, in whole or in part, where these are no longer found to serve any useful purpose.
3. Authorization for no payment of tax for distilled spirits voluntarily destroyed by the distiller or other person responsible for the payment of tax.
4. Authorization of the use of tank trucks as a permissible means of transporting distilled spirits.
5. Simplification of the existing export requirements making them more flexible and adaptable to modern conditions.

Army Plant Sale Idea

—Continued from page 3

However, because or revised requirements of the military and process improvements, it was stated, it is not anticipated that the chlorine requirements of the works will exceed 105 tons per day in the foreseeable future.

Mr. Higgins stated that if the congressional committees approve the army's plans to offer the plant for sale or lease, the new bids will be opened around July 1. He promised to return to the committee on July 12 so that it could review and approve the bid which the army would wish to accept. In offering the plant, he explained, it is contemplated that the following conditions would be imposed:—

(1) Require the purchaser or lessee to guarantee to supply chlorine and caustic required for peacetime operations of the phosphate development works located nearby. The requirements need not be supplied directly from the Muscle Shoals chlorine plant, provided it is made available by the purchaser or leessee at a price to be negotiated, but not in excess of the current market price, f.o.b. the Muscle Shoals chlorine plant.

(2 Assure availability of all production from the chlorine plant needed to meet mobilization requirements.

(3) Assure the government of the right to use all facilities connected to the chlorine plant and the phosphate development works. These facilities include power, water, pipelines and any other items determined to be essenital to the operation of the phosphate development works.

Pesticide Buying Authorized

The Foreign Operations Administration last week issued a procurement authorization to Greece for the purchase of $410,000 of agricultural pesticides in the United States and Canada. The authorization is No. 40-236-00-4010 and the contract period runs until May 31.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 31

Zirconium oxide, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	- —

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Protective Coatings Materials

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in 1953 amounted to $1,416,951,000. This was the seventh year in a row in which factory shipments passed the billion-dollar mark.

The natural resins market continued to show firmness last week, as some copal gums were increased due to strong inquiry both abroad and from domestic sources. Philippine pale chips were quite scarce, with offerings from the source of supply practically nil.

Among prime pigments lead oxides, monosilicate, and orange mineral declined due to a decrease in price of lead metal. Some sources felt that a few cadmium pigments had been weakened by recent reductions in cadmium metal. Cadmium lithopone pigments containing selenium were firm, however, as the result of the continuing shortage of the latter metal. Zinc pigments were weaker, due to demand a fractional decline in metal. Demand for most colors continued chiefly for immediate needs.

Polyethylene resins still remained in tight supply in some areas, although most other resins were plentiful. Sales of polyvinyl acetate emulsions to the paint trade improved considerably over the week. Alkyd resins also were subject to increased interest, as consumers in the paint trade began to anticipate needs for the spring paint season. Industrial consumption was also said to have improved since the beginning of the year.

Lacquer materials were about steady, with prices unchanged and industrial demand good. Supplies of fillers and inerts were ample with little or no exception, material moving freely to consumers for immediate needs at unchanged prices. The shellac market was steadier last week, with the Calcutta market quiet and little changed.

Dammar gums held at recently established prices, with strong demand reported at all positions. Supplies of some grades were short, while stocks of batu nubs and chips were better than previously. The casein market was quiet, as those interested waited developments concerning possible floor price revisions in the Argentine.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Manila, DK, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, pale, chips, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead monosilicate, 0.45c. per lb.
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.
Zinc dust, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
93.62	93.78	93.68	88.48

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—The pricing position of these pigments, with the exception of lithopones containing selenium, was judged fairly weak, due to the recent decrease in price of cadmium metal. Consumer interest was slack. Selenium still continued short, resulting in shortages of some cadmium lithopone reds and maroons. Other colors were in good supply.

Carbon Black—The market situation continued relatively unchanged during the week. Paint trade activity was up in anticipation of the spring painting season. Rubber industry demand held its own. Supplies were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment at unchanged schedules.

Earth Colors—Buying interest continued mainly on a hand to mouth basis, although there were some reports of buying ahead for the coming painting season. There were no indications of change in prices. Stocks were available to consumers in ample amounts for immediate delivery.

Iron Blues—While some producers reported that more buying ahead was taking place last week, it was generally agreed that consumers still preferred to work out of low inventories. Quotations remained the same. Plentiful reserves were available.

Lead Pigments—Due to a decline in lead metal, lead oxides, monosilicate litharge, and orange mineral were all reduced fractionally last week. Consumer interest was said to be on the upswing due to buying for the paint season. Supplies were plentiful, with material available for prompt shipment.

Lithopone—The following tonnage figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines represent the distribution of lithopone shipments, by industries, for 1950-52:—

Industry	1950	1951	1952
Paints, varnishes, and lacquers	78,177	76,614	45,267
Floor coverings	5,297	4,620	3,009
Coated fabrics and textiles	7,945	4,814	5,698
Paper	2,290	6,462	3,089
Rubber	4,092	3,295	1,523
Other	7,849	7,032	3,246
Totals	105,650	102,837	61,832

Synthetic Iron Oxides—Demand was described as only fair last week, with customers making purchases chiefly for immediate needs. Little forward buying was reported, although most manufacturers expected consumers to build up their low inventories in order to be ready for the spring increase in business. Ample amounts could be purchased at unchanged prices.

Titanium Dioxide—Sales were said to have picked up well since the first of January. However, it was largely felt that peak demand was still a little further away. Generally, business was judged good over the first quarter of this year. Prices were steady and unchanged. Supplies were judged more than adequate for present inquiry.

Ultramarine Blues—Demand continued about average. All grades were in plentiful supply at unchanged prices.

Zinc Pigments — The market position was weakened to some extent last week by a reduction in zinc metal. Zinc dust was off ¼c. per pound, with plentiful supplies and slow demand reported. Oxides held steady and unchanged, although most sources were uncertain concerning price schedules for the near future.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Sales volumes continued to improve last week, with most sources reporting a very satisfactory business as consumer interest was focused on buying for the spring paint season. It was said that customers were once again buying ahead in order to build up inventories left low at year's end. There was no report of price change.

Maleics—Demand for industrial finishes continued high, as leading manufacturers of automobiles kept up keen competition. Large quantities moved at unchanged prices. Supplies were plentiful.

Pentaerythritols — Satisfaction was expressed by observers last week when noting the upward trend in demand. Interest in modified types was particularly strong. Prices held unchanged.

Polyethylenes — Demand continued to outstrip supplies in some areas, despite recently increased capacities. Prices continued the same.

Polystyrenes — These appeared to be the only resins in which trade was not brisk last week. Demand was given an average to slow classification. Sales were expected to pick up later on in the quarter. Plenty of material was available at unchanaged listings.

Polyvinyls—An increase in consumer interest was noted. There was a rise in demand from the paint trade for polyvinyl acetate emulsion-type resins. Polyvinyl chloride continued to move at a slightly better than average rate. Polyvinyl butyral was in a better supply position than during previous months, with material readily available at stable prices.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — While looked-for interest from the paint trade was not too active last week, it was said that industrial sales were holding up very well. Listings continued unrevised since late last year. Less carlot business continued good, as customers continued to operate in a

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in November compared with December:—

	*November	December
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	$57,830,000	$52,366,000
Industrial sales, total	40,709,000	40,237,000
Paint and varnish	30,554,000	29,438,000
Lacquer	10,155,000	10,799,000
Total sales	98,539,000	92,603,000

Total sales, Jan.-Dec.... $1,416,951,000
*Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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hand to mouth manner, working from low inventories.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The plastics industry continued its active interest in this, as well as other plasticizers. While some forward buying was noted, customers still preferred to purchase for immediate needs. Prices were unaltered.

Tricresyl Phosphate — The market continued quiet, with demand normal and stocks plentiful. Prices were unchanged.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Congos continued to hold very firm, with an advance of 1c. per pound for No. 1. Manila DK was also increased 1c. per pound, due primarily to scarcity of offerings. Philippine pale chips were regarded as nearly unavailable, owing to heavy buying from Europe and Japan. Spot price increased 1c. per pound. Demand from several European countries for Manilas was very strong, resulting in severe scarcity of supplies both in this country and at the source of supply.

Shellac—The market was quiet and firmer last week, with firmer inquiry for orange grades on spot. Industrial demand was said to be active, with customers buying small lots for immediate needs. Bleached grades held steady and unchanged.

Naval Stores

There were no domestic sales of gum rosin reported for Thursday, February 11. Prices for gum turpentine averaged 53.1c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. plant. Total sales of gum turpentine for the day amounted to 8,000 gallons.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
H	...	...	$7.58§	...	...
I	...	...	7.45	...	...
K	7.50	$7.59	7.52§	...	7.85
M	...	...	7.60§	...	7.90
N	...	...	7.60	...	7.90
WG	8.03	7.95	8.00	7.85	7.97
WW	8.05	8.05	8.15	...	8.05
Bags—					
K	7.75	...	...	...	7.75
M	7.49	7.47§	...	...	7.425
N	...	...	...	...	7.69§
WG	...	...	...	...	7.90
WW	...	8.00	...	...	8.025

Tankcars (for week ended February 12)—
K or better, $7.39§, 320*.

Sales, USDA
832* 477* 878* 353* 910*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.65, WW $9.10, WG $9.00.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.531	...	.53	.5325	...
Sales	8.000¶†	...	8.000¶†	4.000¶†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—The Bureau of Mines reports that 941,000 tons of barytes were sold or used in the United States in 1952, as compared with 860,669 tons sold or used in 1951. Some 25,000 tons of ground barytes were sold to the paint industry in 1952, as compared to 28,000 tons sold in 1951.

Blanc Fixe—According to the Bureau of Mines, 13,035 tons of barium sulphate (synthetic) were produced in 1952, as compared with 14,237 tons produced in 1951, and 15,821 tons produced in 1950.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The domestic market was quiet and unchanged last week, with consumers and suppliers alike standing on the sidelines waiting for a possible revision of the Argentine floor price. Meanwhile, there was much speculation concerning possible future casein production in this country, owing to the unsettled condition of the government concerning skim milk price supports.

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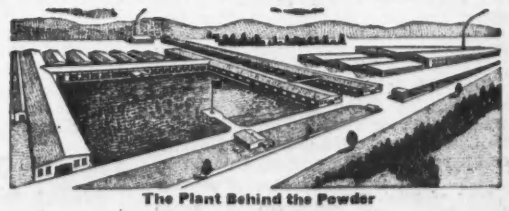

The Plant Behind the Powder

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Rubber & Asbestos Corp. Directorship to Jerome Been

Rubber & Asbestos Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced the promotion of its technical director, Jerome Been, to the position of vice-president. Mr. Been joined the company in 1946 after associations with Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corporation and the technical division of the Maritime Commission.

The company has also announced the appointments of George B. Stanton, jr., and Charles L. Stachel as technical sales representatives. Mr. Stanton had been chief chemist of Arvey Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., and Mr. Stachel was formerly associated with the adhesives development staff of the mechanical goods division of United States Rubber Company and the adhesives division of Borden Company.

Polymer Industries Offers 2 New Bonding Adhesives

Polymer Industries, Springdale, Conn., has announced two new adhesives, "Polybond G-1028," a solvent-based material, and "Polybond K-393," a water-based material. Both adhesives are said to be machinable on standard adhesive equipment. "Polybond G-1028" has been developed for aggressive bonding of high acetyl film to such non-porous surfaces as metal foils, plain tissue or coated cellophane, polyester film, pliofilm, polyethylene, nylon and teflon, as well as such porous stocks as cloth, paper, asbestos and mica.

"Polybond K-393" is reported to have been developed for use in bonding all kinds of paper stock. It is said to be an odor-free, water and heat resistant fibre tearing bond, machinable on all standard wet laminating equipment. Technical information on both of the new products is available on request from the company.

Carnauba Wax Standards Revision Aim of 2 Groups

The American Wax Importers and Refiners Association and the Institutio de Oleos of Rio de Janeiro have agreed to establish as soon as possible a clarification of the various standard gradings, specifications and uniform methods of analysis for carnauba wax, the United States group announced recently on the return of its fact finding committee from Brazil.

The carnauba wax gradings that were established during 1941 do not adequately cover all the grades being produced, it was pointed out, because of the introduction of new machines and processes. A free trading market was also given consideration but since Brazil presently has two rates of exchange it would not be in the interest of the Brazilian economy to have a free market, it was explained.

N.Y. PVLA Meets Mar. 4

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting March 4 at the Brass Rail, 100 Park avenue, New York. The speaker will be Harry W. Howard, of Shell Chemical Company, who will present a paper on "The Use of 'Epon' Resins in Surface Coatings."

Trade Briefs

National Adhesives Division of National Starch Products, Inc., 270 Madison avenue, New York 16, is offering a booklet on its vinyl copolymer, "Wood-Lok 3026."

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has signed the first non-exclusive license agreement covering its titanium shape casting process with Titanium Casting Corporation, division of Howard Foundry Company, Chicago.

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Obituaries

Dr. Stanley W. Bromley

Dr. Stanley W. Bromley, retired chief entomologist with Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., died in that city February 16. He was fifty-four years old. Dr. Bromley assisted in the development of "Cyanogas," a closed-space fumigant used to wipe out agricultural pests. Early in his career Dr. Bromley had been associated with the American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Allan H. Butz

Allan H. Butz, vice-president of the international division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., died February 15 in Del Ray Beach, Fla. He was fifty-one years old. Mr. Butz joined Minnesota Mining in 1925 and the following year became chief clerk of the New York office. Entering sales work, he advanced to sales manager of the New York office in 1928 and sales manager in 1930. He became vice-president in charge of sales in Minnesota's international division in 1951.

Dr. Charles L. Parsons

Dr. Charles L. Parsons, noted chemist, educator, and former government official, died February 14 in Pocasset, Mass. He was eighty-six years old. Dr. Parsons, who was secretary of the American Chemical Society from 1907 to 1945, was appointed chief of the division of mineral technology in the Bureau of Mines in 1911. He was chief chemist of the bureau from 1916 to 1919.

During World War I, Dr. Parsons was a key figure to the army's chemical warfare section, and served on the Nitrate Commission, as well as the Advisory Board on Gas Warfare. Of major significance at that time was his work on nitrogen fixation. After the war, he was one of the foremost advocates of a nationally self-sufficient chemical industry.

As a government official, Dr. Parsons advocated greater use of neglected natural deposits. He directed attention to American deposits of Fuller's earth, formerly imported from Europe. He organized the National Radium Institute, and directed successful efforts to concentrate carnotite ore from Colorado. Radium bromide extracted from the ore was given to two hospitals, with a small amount left for scientific investigations at the Bureau of Mines and National Bureau of Standards.

Edwin F. Voight

Edwin F. Voight, assistant to the director of professional services at Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., died February 15 in that city. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Voigt had also served as bacteriologist for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; managing director of the biological division of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and had been associated with Pitman-Moore Company, Zionsville, Ind.

Frederick A. Brown, retired employe of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died February 16 in Linden, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

James P. Colonel, retired chemist for Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Cleveland, O., died in that city February 11. He was eighty-one years old.

William O. Durbin, design project manager for the viscose rayon section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died in that city February 14.

Dr. Oliver Hall, consulting engineer and director of Noranda Mines and past president of Ontario Mining Association, died February 15 in Toronto, Ont. He was seventy-four years old.

Alfred J. Higgins, retired assistant manager of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., died February 17 in that city. He was seventy-seven years old.

Dr. Kotaro Honda, internationally known metallurgist, died February 11 in Tokyo, Japan. He was eighty-three years old.

Charles E. Maschal, manager of the Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery of Sun Oil Company, died February 17 in Swarthmore, Pa. He was forty-seven years old.

R. Harry Maupin, general traffic manager of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, New York, died February 11 in that city. He was sixty-one years old.

David W. Moore, vice-president of Pioneer Latex & Chemical Company, Middlesex, N. J., died February 13 in North Plainfield, N. J., He was fifty-three years old.

Dr. John H. Mueller, head of the department of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., died February 16 in West Roxbury, Mass. He was sixty-two years old.

Theodore L. Shaffer, first vice-president and director of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearney, N. J., died February 12 in Chicago, Ill. He was sixty-one years old.

Frank V. Thompson, accountant with Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died February 14 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was light and spotty last week. Soybean oil remained steady reflecting the firmness of soybeans. Cottonseed, corn and peanut oils were slightly easier.

Tallow and greases developed a slightly easier tone and the better grades of tallow were reduced fractionally. Reduced export inquiry was the cause of the easier tone. Domestic buying also was limited.

Continued lack of demand for linseed oil brought out keener competition and quotations were dropped fractionally, without interesting consumers. While new business was inactive, there was a noticeable improvement in withdrawals of oil against former contracts. Arrivals of tung oil from the Argentine improved trading for immediate delivery, but the market became nominal when these stocks were absorbed. Labor trouble at a large storage terminal continued to affect business. Improved trading in rapeseed oil strengthened the market and quotations were lifted fractionally. There was little doing in crude and refined fish oils. Buying interest lagged for crude menhaden, the market ruling unchanged and nominal. Refined fish oil was moved in small lots and carlots were still available at price concessions. Sperm oil was stronger and reduced stocks were recently advanced two cents per pound.

Oilmeals continued firm and prices for cottonseed and peanut meals were advanced $1.50 and $3.50 for soybean meal.

Demand for carnauba wax continued slow. Market was more or less and sizable lots could have shaded quotations. Trading of late has been confined to small lots for actual needs. Beeswax, montan, and candelilla waxes continued firm. Ouricury was scarce and higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, palm fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Oil, corn foots, 95%, ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean foots, 50%, ⅜c. per lb.
Sperm, 2c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $3.50 per ton.
Wax, ouricury ref., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed, 2/5c. per lb.
Wax, No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
101.91	100.33	105.80	103.12

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Trading was confined to actual needs.

Coconut—Crude was easy and off fractionally. Shipments were quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February-March. Tankcars also were lower at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Copra—Offers for shipment were scarce and market was steady. Prompt shipment was nominal at $205 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil was sold at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. for prompt, against bids of ⅛c. less. Refined oil was quiet and unchanged at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures lacked new feature last week. Trading was limited, the market moving within a narrow range and remaining steady, reflecting the firmness of crude cottonseed oil and soybeans. Futures were firmer, but March lost its premiums over deferred positions due to liquidation. Cash oil trading was light, with prices holding steady at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude cottonseed oil trading was moderate.

Tankcars were easier at 12¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills Valley and Texas, and 12½c. to 12⅝c. in the Southeast.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that beginning April 1, butter will be supported at 57½c. per pound, 75 percent of parity, which is 8c. less than current levels. Butter fat will be supported at 56c. per pound, against 67.3c. per pound, the current price.

Margarine production in 1953 was indicated at 1,291,803,000 pounds by the Census Bureau, compared with 1,285,975,000 pounds in 1952. Colored margarine totaled 1,228,035,000 pounds in 1953 and uncolored, 63,768,000 pounds, against 1,156,249,000 pounds and 129,726,000 pounds respectively in 1952.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	69	15.05	14.94	14.93@14.97
May	52	15.05	14.90	14.93@14.96
July	75	15.00	14.90	14.91@14.93
September	7	14.38	14.29	14.27@14.33
October	8	13.99	13.90	13.90@14.03
December	4	13.90	13.90	13.80@13.95

Total sales, 220 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude soybean oil quoted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur. Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 12¼c. to 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal held at $68 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $10 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Demand fair.

Linseed—Lack of business and keen competition, kept this market unsettled last week. Raw oil was lowered ⅖c. per pound, to 13.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 15.05c. tankcars, New York delivery. Firm bids, it was reported could have shaded these prices for carlot business. Consumers continued to show little interest in forward delivery, limiting demand to actual needs. Withdrawal of oil against current contracts have increased and the volume moved is the largest since the first of the year.

Minneapolis.—Dullness and easiness prevailed in the linseed oil market the past week. Some buying was reported into May position. Raw oil in tankcars was quoted around 13.8c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, but was readily available at 13.6c. Contract balances of many users were said to be near exhaustion, which indicated there will be further fill-in buying. Shipping specifications dribbed in at a steady rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	5,280,000	5,400,000
Since Sept. 1	146,460,000	175,220,000

Flaxseed—Market irregular, but closed higher. Seed offerings continued light.

Minneapolis.—Trade in the cash flaxseed market was narrow as little seed was offered for spot sale or to-arrive. Market was unsettled, but advanced sympathetically with soybeans late in week. Contracts on which 1954-crop flaxseed will be deliverable continued to rule weak. Although cash trading basis was steady, some buyers paid "edges" of 2c. to 3c. a bushel to attract supplies for nearby needs. No. 1 flaxseed sold at $3.76 a bushel and higher, delivered Minneapolis price. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market totaled only eight cars and about 1,000 bushels out of store. To-arrive bookings amounted to six cars and in excess of 30,000 bushels in varied-sized lots. CCC continued to sell some of its seed which was in the process of deteriorating. Flaxseed arrivals for all accounts at Minneapolis last week totaled 125 cars, compared to 159 cars the preceding week and 73 cars a year ago. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 25 cars as against 35 cars the previous week and 35 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	218,750	197,200	47,250	90,100
Since Sept. 1	14,072,900	11,399,000	2,805,700	1,960,450

Oiticica—Unsettled strike at an oil storage terminal continued to affect trading. Prices were entirely nominal. Liquid was unchanged at 16¾c. to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, Drums also were scarce with small lot sales up to 23c. per pound.

Olive—Trading was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot.

Palm—Trading has been active for forward delivery. Spot business was slow. Clarified oil was maintained at 13c. per pound, drums, on spot. Tankcars were quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Stocks on spot have been cleaned up and market was quoted nominal at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, March delivery.

Peanut—Market remained steady under light offers. Crude was sold at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was moved at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government sold peanuts for the production of 25½ tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Market was stronger under improved demand. Sales were reported at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars. New York basis.

Soybean—Trading lacked volume, but the market remained steady with beans. Crude oil was held at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, February. March

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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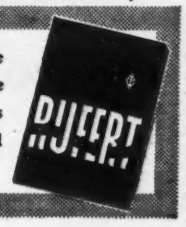

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was sold at 12⅜c. per pound and April-June at 12¼c. and bid. Refined salad oil was available at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	18	12.34	12.15	12.34S
May	35	12.31	12.09	12.26@12.30
July	44	12.28	11.99	12.24@12.27
October	1	10.45	10.45	10.35@10.42

Total sales, 98 contracts.

Tung—This market became nominal at 24c. after sales of new arrivals from the Argentine were sold at 23½c. and 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. The unsettled strike at a harbor storage terminal continued to affect business for spot delivery. Drums also were merely nominal at 26c. to 27c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Domestic oil was offered at 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The bulk of domestic production is being placed under the government support program.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market became slightly easier following the slackening of export buying and early slight advance was not maintained. Domestic business also was slow. Yellow was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 7c. and brown, 6⅛c. Choice white not all hog was merely nominal at 8½c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet and unchanged. Cash lard was nominal at 17c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 16,369,384 pounds, February 15, compared with 15,325,678 pounds, February 1 and 108,351,354 pounds, February 15, last year.

Tallow—Quiet demand for export and domestic delivery unsettled the market. Slight advance early was not sustained, and better grades were off slightly. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¾c.; special, 7½c. and No. 1, 7⅜c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market remained steady, reflecting the strength at production points. Offers of Newfoundland tanked oil were maintained at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, exdock, for prompt shipment. Stocks on spot were well held at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Buying interest was quiet.

Refined Fish—Business was limited to small lots for actual needs. Light pressed oil was unchanged. Tankcars were offered at 11½c. per pound, New York delivery. Trading in crude menhaden oil continued quiet and the market was entirely nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Production of crude menhaden in 1953 amounted to 18,024,060 gallons, the bulk of which was sold for export. Output in 1952 totaled 12,888,640 gallons. Sardine oil production in 1953 totaled 11,378 gallons, against 20,881 gallons in 1952; tuna and mackerel, 273,410 gallons, against 631,365 gallons and herring oil, 615,820 gallons, against 1,080,510 gallons.

Los Angeles.—Trading continued slow. Crude tuna oil was nominal at 4¾c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro; mackerel 5c. per pound, same basis. Following close of the Canadian herring season, little oil was left. A few tankcars were available at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, or 8½c. per pound, U. S. Funds.

Fatty Acids

Firmness of tallow was reflected in oleic, stearic and tallow fatty acids and prices were maintained at the recent advance. Demand for these grades was fairly active for prompt delivery. Vegetable fatty acids also moved in good volume. Soybean acid was lifted 1c. per pound recently. Palm oil acid also was advanced 1c. Other varieties also were firm.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Strength in the soybean meal market, along with continued good demand for mixed feeds has created a firmer tone in cottonseed meal. Forty one percent was advanced to $68 per ton sacked Memphis, $72; Alabama, $75; Georgia, $73; South Carolina mills, and 36 percent $5 less for immediate February-March shipment. Local demand continued good and meal shipments from the southeast were larger.

Linseed Meal—Trading was slow. Prices unchanged and fairly steady.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices held about steady in listless trade. Some resale meal was available at under crusher quotations. Extracted meal for February shipment was quoted at $69 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; March at $68 and April at $67.50. Resale offers were around 50c. per ton lower. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, was offered by one mill at $74 a ton for nearby.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	15,180,000	8,100,000
Since Sept. 1	350,710,000	323,120,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The supply of meal continued ample, although no large supplies are accumulating. The market showed some strength following recent advances in soybean meal. Forty five percent old process meal was higher at $76.50 per ton sacked Georgia and solvent $74.50 Alabama points for immediate through March shipment.

Soybean Meal—Continued strength in the soybean market, along with a good steady demand kept the market in a firm position. Forty four percent bulk meal was lifted to $80.50 per ton February; $80, March, $81.50 for April-September bulk basis Decatur. Small quantities of 44 percent was offered at $94 per ton sacked fob southeastern mills points for immediate February shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Firm tone continued to prevail in crude grades. Stocks on spot were in firm hands and offers for replacement were limited. African crude was maintained at 52c. to 54c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Fair demand was reported for refined grades, which remained unchanged and steady with crude.

Carnauba—Consuming interest continued slow and the market was a nominal affair. Prices were unsettled and could have been shaded for sizable lots. No. 3, crude Ceara was easier and quoted at 81c. to 83c. per pound, while refined was unchanged at 84c. to 86c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Yellow, No. 1 ranged from $1.16 to $1.18 per pound, spot as quantity and seller.

Ouricury—This market continued strong and prices were higher. Refined was scarce on spot and lifted to 83c. to 85c. per pound, spot according to quantity. Offers for shipment were scanty.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices remained firm at previously established quotations for petroleum chemicals. Demand for aliphatics was generally easier. Aromatics were more available since the pressure of shortages has disappeared from the market.

Consumers found that they were able to get what toluol or xylol they needed for their own output. Toluol suppliers say that sales have held up well. Consumers who had switched to the use of other substitutes during the shortage were once again showing a preference for toluol, it was said. The xylol market was about balanced with a fair volume of material moving to a steady demand. Slowness in aliphatics was reflected in mineral spirits and cleaner's naphtha. Demand for the latter was normally slow at this time of year. The former was distinctly off of former levels.

Hexane moved at a steady pace to vegetable oil extraction uses. Ample supplies of solvent were on hand to meet the demand. A slight increase in interest has been reported for heptane from lacquer diluents, some material was also going into extractions. But, the overall pace of market activity was not changed much.

Sales of paraffin and microcrystalline waxes were maintained at a good level. Some suppliers found orders were ahead of their production capacity for both type waxes. Others said they have managed to keep abreast of demand without any real difficulty. Price schedules were all firm. Crude scale waxes continued in short supply. Liquefied petroleum gases still moved at a good pace. Supplies were sufficient to take care of expected needs. Prices were firm. Demand for petroleum sulphonates was at a good level. Consumers were building up stocks for the coming cleaning season.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—This market was generally unchanged. Demand was a bit on the slow side, as was anticipated for this season. There has been a slight amount of activity because of use in rug cleaners. But, it was said that there was not enough volume to completely change the complexion of present activity.

Heptane—Suppliers reported that there was no real change in this market. There was a little demand from solvent extractions for heptane. There was also some added interest from lacquer diluents in recent weeks, a source said. Ample supplies were available for consumers' requirements. Prices held steady at old listings.

Hexane—Supplies of this solvent were readily available. A fairly steady volume of business was being done in extraction uses of hexane. Solvent extractions of vegetable oils have held to an even pace for the past few months. A fair amount of export business has also been done. Prices have held firm to old levels.

Mineral Spirits—Producers said that demand for this material was definitely off in recent weeks. No indications of any pickup in buying interest have been noted. Consumers were taking only what they needed for immediate use. Prices have held firm at former quotations.

Toluol—No changes were noted in the market for this aromatic. Consumers continued to find that they were able to get more material for civilian uses ever since the pressure has come off the markets for toluol and xylol. Producers reported that they were still moving a good volume of material. It was said that more consumers were returning to the use of toluol now that it was available. Many buyers had switched to the use of substitute solvents during the protracted shortage and were once again attracted to pure aromatics because of price advantage or other preferences, it was said. Current price schedules were unchanged from old listings.

Xylol—Ample material was available to take care of the present need of consumers. Price schedules have remained firm at former quotations. Producers moved a steady volume of this solvent to a fair demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 20, 1953
105.42	105.42	105.31	104.27

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Business activity continued to be very good, trade sources said. Some sources reported that demand was running ahead of production. Other suppliers said that they were still able to meet the call for microcrystallines. No changes in price schedules took place and none were anticipated presently.

Paraffin—The market for fully refined grades continued to show good activity. A few suppliers have reported that they were running short of supplies keeping up with the pace. Other sources said that they have been able to keep up with orders without too much difficulty. Crude scale waxes remained in tight supply. Price schedules of paraffin waxes were firm and unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—No significant change in pace has been noted in this market. Producers reported that they were still moving a good volume of propane and butane. One source stated that some buyers took a little more than the normal amount of propane last week. A fair amount of butane-propane mix continued to move in the south for bottled gas. Inquiries were also noted for butane from oil companies for use in winterized gasoline. Contract prices for propane and butane were firm at 4c. in group 3 area. Supplies of all LPG's were sufficient to meet expected needs.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in Saudi Arabia during January amounted to 28,974,112 barrels, or an average of 934,649 barrels per calendar day, it was announced. Crude processed at the Ras Tanura refinery amounted to 7,624,080 barrels, or an average of 245,938 barrels per calendar day.

Petroleum Sulphonates—Producers reported that the market was firm presently. Activity was rated a little better than it was in early January. Trade sources had been anticipating a temporary drop, but it did not take place. Large volumes of sulphonates going to suppliers for the spring dry cleaning business were being moved now and were expected to continue through the end of spring. It was said that the low point was back in November and December, at which time inventories were built up. It was added that suppliers were shipping from inventories now and had production running at full capacity to keep up with current demand. Prices schedules were not expected to change from their firm position which they hold today.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents were adequate with demand continuing at a good rate. Prices remained firm and unchanged. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for butane continued strong on the face of limited supplies. Postings were firm and unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Moderate inquiry reported for propane with stocks ample; postings unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

High melting point paraffin waxes received steady call over the week with no surplus of stocks reported. The market tone was firm with quotations unchanged from previous listings. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845c. per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093c. per pound. All listings 10,000 pound minimum; add .007c. per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices posted .0755c., .0625c. and .054c. per pound respectively.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 6 totaled 267,896,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,268,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,372,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,451,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 79,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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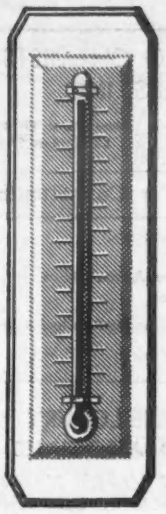

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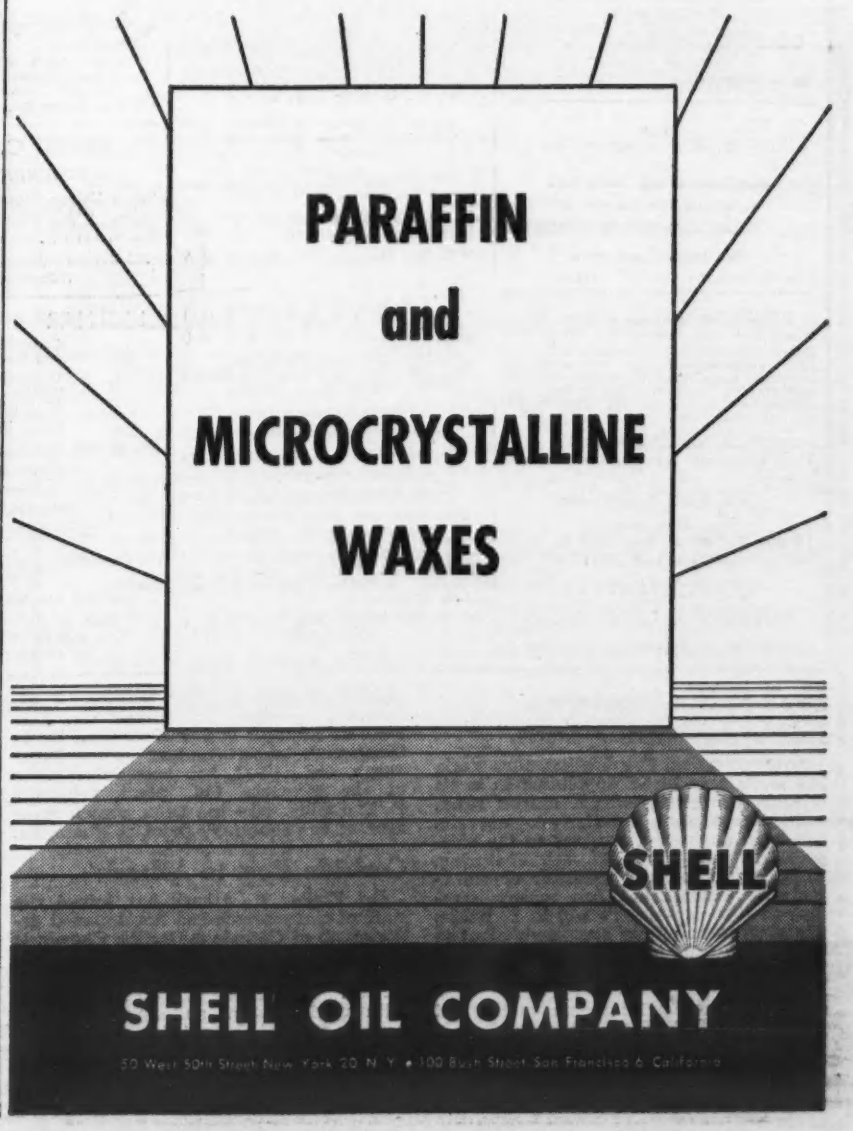

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Shell Shifts Executives In Manufacturing Dept.

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has made a series of appointments in its manufacturing department. Martin Buck, manager of manufacturing engineering, has been appointed assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing. E. S. Robb, assistant manager of manufacturing engineering, has become manager of that department and R. L. Kittle, superintendent of the company's plant in Houston, Tex., has been named manager of the manufacturing operations department.

At the same time, it was announced that M. R. Sprinkle, plant superintendent at Denver, Colo., has been named manager of the manufacturing development department. Glenn Purcell, manager of the Dominguez, Cal., plant has become manager of the Houston plant, replacing E. M. Downey, recently transferred to New York as manager of manufacturing. E. W. Casagrande, superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cal., plant, has become manager of the Martinez, Cal., plant, replacing F. E. Caddy, who has been named manager of the company's plant at Norco, La.

Carbide Post to Asbeck

Dr. Walter K. Asbeck has joined the staff of the research and development department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, at South Charleston, W. Va. He will be concerned primarily with work on new and improved vinyl resins and related products for use in the surface coatings and dispersion application fields. The end products of the researches are sold by Bakelite Company, another division of Union Carbide.

Deep Rock Oil Names Seuren to Sales Post

Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has named William R. Seuren assistant manager of industrial sales. Mr. Seuren will be located in Chicago and will supervise sales and contact industrial trade in Deep Rock's midwestern sales territory, including industrial sections of Canada. Mr. Seuren came to Deep Rock in 1949. For the past two years he had been industrial sales representative operating out of Chicago.

PAD Post to Fentress

The resignation of John S. Detweiler as assistant deputy administrator for domestic petroleum operations, Petroleum Administration for Defense, and assignment of Carroll D. Fentress to the post was announced last week by Joseph A. LaFortune, deputy administrator. Mr. Fentress will take over Mr. Detweiler's work in addition to his duties as special assistant to the deputy administrator and acting finance counselor of PAD. He has been with PAD from the beginning and prior to that served with the oil and gas division in the department of the Interior and with the former Petroleum Administration for War.

Trade Briefs

Continental Oil Company, Ponca, Okla., has appointed Richard S. Mooney technical service director for its petrochemical department.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has begun sale of its new premium gasoline in its marketing area along the eastern seaboard.

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LIQUIDATION SALE MODERN MACHINES

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3—PFAUDLER GLASS LINED REACTION KETTLES; jacketed, 750, 200 gal. Each XP motor driven agitator.

5—1000 gal. MONEL KETTLES, 6' dia. x 5' Jacketed, agitated, cone bottom, each with XP motor. Also 1—5' dia. x 6'9".

1—BAKER PERKINS "TER-MEER" CONTINUOUS ALL S/S CENTRIFUGAL, 12" basket, XP motor.

1—ALL MONEL ENZINGER FILTER; jacket. 24" ID, 8 monel leaves, 75 psi.

2—Carrier Corp. Refrigeration for chilling water: 1—#5H-80-149 for 140,000 BTU/HR, 30 HP; 1—5H-60-149, 15 HP motor.

1—5' dia. x 9'6" Copper Vacuum Pan, C.I. jacket, also steam coils.

2—500 gal. jack. agit. Steel Kettles, XP motors. 60 psi jackets.

1—Haveg column 24" dia. x 30' high.

1—60" dia. x 29' h. Extraction Column.

1—All Steel packed column 24" dia. x 28' high.

Including many Condensers, Haveg pipe, XP motors, duriron & SS Pumps, etc.

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PROFIT BY SAVING DOLLARS AND DAYS

1—42"x120" Buflovac double drum Dryers; other smaller sizes.

1—Sharples C-20 Super D-Hydrator.

1—6"x15' Sturtevant all steel Jaw Crusher.

1—Stainless Steel Link Belt Roto Louvre Rotary Dryer, #502-16, with motor reducer drive, Ross gas or oil furnace, exhausters, etc. Also #207-10.

1—Oliver 6'x6' Rotary Filter, acid proof.

1—Baker Perkins size 15 JUE, dbl. sigma blades, 100 gal. Mixer.

1—Day #30 Imperial dbl. sigma blade, jack. Mixer, 75 gal.

1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer 70', jacketed, 20' sections.

1—Shriver 42"x42" Iron Filter Press, plate & frame, 18 chambers, 1" cake.

12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.

4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2S1, Bantam SH.

7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.

1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.

3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.

3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.

3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.

3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT from HOBOKEN, N. J.

5—New vapor Condensers, 150 sq. ft. cupro nickel tubes.

2—New vapor Condensers, 220 sq. ft. aluminum brass tubes.

6—Continuous Centrifugals, solid bowl:
2—7" Lab. type, SA316 s/s.
1—7" Lab. type, SA316 s/s screen type.
1—18" SA316 s/s.
1—30" s/s contact parts, balance carbon steel.
1—36" Laughlin type.

2—Worthington Radial type Air Compressors, 6x6x5x5, V-belted to 30 H.P. AC motors.

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1—Solid bowl all stainless steel Centrifugal 30" x 40", m.d.
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1—Nooter Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gallons capacity.

1—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel 26" perforated Centrifuge with explosion proof motor.

2—Tolhurst Rubber covered 40" Suspended type Centifuges perforated baskets, complete.

1—De Laval Multi-Matic 17" Stainless Steel Centrifuge.

1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 12'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36".

1—Buflovak Type 316 Stainless Steel Laboratory Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Link Belt 7½' x 20' Roto Louvre Dryer, 316 Stainless Steel.

1—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machine, Model DDS-2.

1—Micro Pulverizer, #1SH.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, 7½' x 20'.

1—Swenson Walker Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, four 10 ft. sections.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 9 gallons.

5—Baker Perkins Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, size 15, Type JIM, 100 gallon working capacity.

1—Struthers Wells 50 gallon double arm "Northmaster" Mixer, 50 gallon.

1—Baker Perkins double arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallon working capacity.

1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-D-17.

3—Glascote glass-lined Vacuum Reactors, 25 & 30 gallon each.

5—Haveg 2,000 gallon storage tanks.

1—Combustion Engineering Stainless Steel Autoclave, 500 gallon.

2—Pfaudler Type VR-100 glass-lined Receivers, 100 gallons each.

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3—SHARPLES P-16 Monel and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.

1—TOLHURST 32" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, motor driven.

1—BIRD 40" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.

1—BIRD 40" Suspended Centrifugal with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.

1—Industrial Filter 304 sq. ft. rubber lined with 18 stainless steel leaves.

1—EIMCO 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filter.

1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.

1—#7 SWEETLAND FILTER with 27 leaves.

1—SHRIVER 36"x36" cast iron, Filter Press P&F 46 chambers, closed delivery.

1—SPERRY 42"x42" wood Filter Press P&F, 54 chambers, hydraulic closure.

3—PFAUDLER 1000, 500 and 350 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—2,800 gallon 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.

1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.

1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' Rotary Kiln, ⅜" shell, welded construction.

1—DEVINE 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 S.S.

2—F. J. Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.

1—Double Drum Atmos. Dryer, 36"x84".

1—Link Belt 7'5"x28' Roto-Louvre Dryer, 316 SS.

2—Link Belt steel, 2'7"x10', 3'10"x16' Roto-Louvre Dryers.

1—Link Belt, Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, Hammer Mill with 30 HP motor.

1—#2 TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.

1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 5 Roll Mill.

1—RAYMOND 5 Roll High Side Mill.

2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.

1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gallon, Type JEM, double arm, jacketed Mixer, 50 HP motor.

2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50-gallon double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

1—BAKER PERKINS 35-gallon, stainless steel, double arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.

2—#42 ROTEX SIFTERS, 40"x84" double deck Screens.

3—STOKES BB2 and B1 Rotary Tablet Machines.

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1—Stokes Jktd. Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' D x 15' L.

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1—Stainless Steel Packed Column, 14" dia. x 25' H x 3/16", T3C4.

1—3500 gal. Monel Tank, ¼" dished heads, 3/16" shell, 6' dia. x 16' H.

1—8000 gal. NEW Stainless Steel Tank, 7'8" dia. x 24'2" L.; 11 ga.

2—6000 gal. Vert. Stainless Steel Tanks, ¼" shell and top, 7/16" dished bottom.

3—Horiz. Ribbon Powder Mixers, 40 cu. ft. (1600#).

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1—Fitzpatrick D6 Comminuting Machine, St. St.

1—Porter 280 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Powder Mixer.

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30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 and 9000 gal.

30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

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3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50 # jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

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4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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30—25 gal. SS jacked tanks with covers.
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1—Shriver 12"x12" C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.
1—Baker-Perkins 200 gal. jacketed, double arm Sigma blade mixer.

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5—Nickel S.S., Durimet 20, centrifugal pumps, 10 to 400 GPM.
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2—Allbr Nell 4 x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
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10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24" 30" 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

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Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Devine 39" dia. Impreg. Unit, complete.
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2300 gal vert agit. Jack. Steel Kettle
1200 gal. Agit. Steel Tank, 15 HP motor.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles. 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
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Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
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2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
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1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
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15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to ½ HP.
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4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
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"Geared to Serve You"

30 gal. G. L. jktd. & agtd. lab. reactor.
Baker Perkins S.S. 2½ gal. mixer—5 H.P. MD.
Troy 30" S.S. centrifugal—3 H.P. underdriven.
350 gal. jacketed Monel vacuum pan.
50 gal. S.S. jktd. Day heavy duty mixer—MD.
Mikro Pulverizers #2DH, #1SH—MD.
Alsop S.S. disc filter SD-8, pump & mtr.
Sparkler 18-D-4 S.S. jktd. filter—MD.
80 gal. S.S. jktd. kettles—tilting type.
Fitzpatrick Model D6 S.S. comminutator.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-9010-9011

PUBLIC AUCTION
Tuesday March 9, 1:00 P.M.

$250,000 Inventory - 500 Items - Many Unused

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Equipment

At: ELKTON, VA.

(Intersection of Highways 33 and 340)

PARTIAL LIST

1—Oliver 5'3"x3' rotary precoat filter.
1—Alloy Fab. 75 gal. Type 347 SS jcktd., agtd., Autoclave.
4—Koven 50 gal. Type 316 SS jcktd., Stills.
6—Pfaudler 150 to 300 gal. glasslined, jcktd., Stills.
2—Alloy Fab. 500 gal. Type 347 SS Tanks.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass-lined, jcktd., agtd., Reactor.
8—Patterson Kelley 150 gal. jcktd., agtd., Kettles.
3—Koven 20" and 24" dia. SS Bubblecap Columns.
4—Pfaudler 60 and 150 gal. glasslined, jcktd., Evaporating Pans.
1—Shriver 24" Aluminum P&F Filter Press.
1—Shriver 30" rubber covered P&F Filter Press.
1—Sparkler #18-D-12 Pressure Filter, stainless steel.
1—Niagara #110-20 Pressure Filter, stainless steel.
1—Tolhurst 48" Centrifugal 15 HP XP motor.
2—Tolhurst 30" Centrifugals 5 HP XP motors.
1—Bowen Lab Spray Dryer stainless steel.
1—Barnstead Model 20-D-36 Monel metal Autoclave.
1—Allied Fab. 2000 gal. Heresite lined Tank.
1—Quaker City 5000 gal. Heresite lined Tank.
1—Proctor & Schwartz two-compartment Truck Dryer.
1—Davison 6M H.D. Type RC oil-fired inert gas Generator with Roots Blower.

Steel rubber lined Tanks, 100-600 gal.; Steel Storage, Pressure and Vacuum Tanks, 50-3000 gal.; lead-lined Tanks 100-500 gal.; Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 100-600 gal.; Condensers and Heat Exchangers stainless steel, copper and steel tubes, 50 to 1500 sq. ft.; Shriver 12", 18" and 24" Filter Presses, Centrifugal Pumps iron, rubber, duriron, hastalloy and 316 SS; speed reducers 3 to 25 HP; Air Compressors; stainless steel Separators; motors ¼ to 30 HP explosion proof 3/60/220 and 440 V, etc.

Terms of Sale — Cash
No Confirmation — Immediate Delivery
Descriptive Circulars on Request

RALPH ROSEN

Auctioneer Appraiser Liquidator
GENESSEE BLDG. WA 2956 BUFFALO, N.Y.

NOW MORE THAN EVER GOOD REBUILT EQUIPMENT SAVES TIME-MONEY-EFFORT

LATEST IMPORTANT OFFERINGS FROM THE FIRST MACHINERY CORP. STOCK

Brand NEW S/S Steam Jacketed Kettles and Tanks in all sizes on hand

3705/L7 Stainless Autoclave 5"x12" with agitator.
3705/L9 Nickel Jacketed Autoclave 10"x12"; with agitator.
3549 S/S Hi Pressure Autoclave 3000 PSI; 10"x15" Jacketed, Agitated.
3662 Two Pfaudler S/S Jacketed Stills; 13 gal. and 20 gal.
2879 Stainless Heat Exchanger Shells; 14½"x47" and 24"x71"; closed heads.
3564/B26 Glass Lined 50 gal. Jacketed Reactor; 30"x30"; 50 PSI internal; 75 PSI Jacket.
3168/D7 Doppler 80 gal. Jacketed Reactor; 40" diameter.
3424K4 95 Gal. S/S Reactor 2'x4' with S/S Turbine Type Agitator.
38245/14 Pfaudler 150 Gal. 3'x3' Glass Lined Reactor; Jacketed 75 PSI; manhole.
3424/K9 470 Gal. Type 316 Stainless Jacketed Tank; 4'x5' with S/S. agit. 5 HP.
3168/D13 500 Gal. Stainless Closed Top Jacketed Reactor; 6' diameter.
3544 Pfaudler 400 Gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor 4'x4'; manhole.
3273/E2 Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Tank; side agitator.
1052XL Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor; glass cov. anchor agitator.
3853/S1 Type 316 Stainless Steel 1200 Gal. Vert. Tank; 6'x6' plus 9" cone; agitated.
3870/M2 Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pan; 3'x10' with S/S Calandria 30.5 sq. ft.
3799/V1 Lancaster S/S Rotary Reactor; 50"x17"; 300 PSI internal; Jktd. 150 PSI.
3793 Rex S/S Jktd. Heat Exchanger 188 sq. fat.; to 650 degrees; 20' long.
3762/L1 Stainless 450 Gal. Vert Tanks; 56"x44" with cover; S/S agitator.
3762/L7 Stainless 1000 Gal. Hor. Tanks; 66"x72" dished heads; manhole; agitators.
3762/L12 Stainless 2000 Gal. Hor. Tanks; 76"x100"; dished heads; manhole; agitators.
3771/1 Heavy Gauge S/S Tanks 56"x28" dished ends; 16" manhole.
3430 Stainless 2200 gal. Hor. Tank; oval; 69"x49"x16½" cork insulated.
3413 3500 Gal. S/S Horizontal Tank; oval; 6'x4'x22'; insulated.
3799/V2 4000 Gal. Glass Lined Hor. Tank; 7'x18' with manholes; good for vacuum.
3483W 5250 Gal. Glass Lined Hor. Tank; 8'x14'; manhole other openings.
3470 Type 347 Stainless Bubble Cap Column 16 sections; 8⅝"x19' high, complete.
3557 Croll-Reynolds MONEL Vacuum Evaporator; 30"x5'; with steam jet Ejector.
3302 S/S Horizontal Tumbling Batch Mixer; 5'x5'; baffled inside; 3 HP.
3505 Robinson Unique Stainless Powder Mixer with Sifter; 17"x30"x20"; 2 HP.
3748 Brand NEW Stainless Double Ribbon Mixers; 24 cu. ft. and 40 cu. ft.
3773 Brand NEW JACKETED Double Ribbon Mixers in Stainless; 40 cu. ft. 32"x96".
3853/S3 Baker Perkins Ter-Meer Continuous Centrifuge; Type 316 S/S; Size S12; 7½ hp.
3240/M3 Sharples Vaportite Super Centrifuge M84-21-IJY; Bowl 15000 RPM; 3 HP.
3564 Milton Roy Stainless Proportioning Pump; capacity up to 7 GPM.
41752 Waukesha Sanitary Pump Size No. 55; motorized.

PEEBLE AND BALL MILLS — JAR MILLS in STOCK

3745/C Two Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 6'x5' and 6'x8'.
3693 Steel Ball Mills; sizes 20"x20" and 34"x36" arr. for P.D.
3443 Three International Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 8'x8'; 50 H.P. Gear Motors.
3789 Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; from 20"x30" to 6'x8'.
3044 Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 58"x60"; arr. for direct drive.
3673 Large Stock of Jar Mills, single and multiple units; all sizes.
3800 Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x4'; with scoop feed.

Hundreds of others Listed with us as available; send your inquiry.

MIXERS in STOCK

3533/E3—J. H. Day No. 2 Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; 20 gal.; 20"x16"x16".
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x16" with 3 H.P. motor.
2337—W.&P. Type 100 Gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; geared both ends.
3677/D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 BB Jktd. Mixer, 43½"x53"x44"; double arm; double geared.
3680—Simpson Intensive Muller Type Mixer; Size "O"; Model "C".
3668/S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Mix Muller Model EAG4 complete with all accessories.
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed (egg clipper) Mixer; 20"x 22"x28".
2109—J. H. Day Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 175 gal., 28"x26"x70".
2986/K6 Savage 200-lb. Marshmallow heater type Mixer.
3699—NEW steel double ribbon Mixers from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron 283 cu. ft. Mixers; ribbon type; 5'x10'; center discharge.
3538—Wolf Ribbon Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94"; with 5 HP motor.
3102—J. H. Day 2,000-lb. Double Ribbon Mixer with top Sifter.
3427/P5—Marquette Paddle Type Mixer; 24"x12' long, arr. for motor drive.
3505—Robinson Unique STAINLESS ribbon Mixer; 8"x24"x26"; sifter; 2 HP motor.
3731—Sprout Waldron STAINLESS Continuous Mixer; 28" dia.x12' long.
3302—STAINLESS tumbling type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor.
3350/F4—Fairfield Haines Screw Type Mixer; 40"x 94" with gear reducer.
3748—NEW STAINLESS ribbon Mixers; 24 cu. ft. and 40 cu. ft.
3773—NEW STAINLESS JACKETED ribbon Mixers; 40 cu. ft. 32"x96".
3762/L7—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 66"x72"; S/S agitators; 1,000 gal.
3762/L5—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 76"x100"; S/S agitators; 2,000 gal.
3676/P1—Eppenbach HI Speed, 7,000 RPM Home Mixer; 1 HP motor.
NLC/M1—Heavy duty Steel Mixing Tanks from 75 gal. to 1,000 gal.
3692/P1—Heavy duty Post Mixers; with 6' shafts and cans.
666/W7—A.T.&M. Rubber Churns, 300 gal., 3'x6'; XPL motors.
3733—J. H. Day 15-gal. and 40-gal. standard Pony Mixers.

HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, PULVERIZERS, GRINDERS ETC.

#3655/W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill with 15 H.P. motor.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH Pulverizer; screw feed; with pre-breaker.
1501/Me—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB; chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
3324/E2—Mikro No. 4F Pulverizer; chamber 15"x24"; arr. for motor drive.
3868/N1—Fitzpatrick Model D S/S Comminuting Machine; water cooled jacket.
3705/L3—Fitzpatrick Homoloid Pulverizer; motorized.
3690/L1—Rietz DK18 Stainless Steel Disintegrater with 50 H.P. motor.
3293/N1—Raymond Imp Mill; 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model "00" Automatic Pulverizer, with accessories.
1001/N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x 14"; requires 60 HP motor.
3429/A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 H.P. motor.
3429/A5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4; 18"x48"; requires 60 H.P. motor.
3769—Jay Bee Model 2U Hammer Mill; 10¾"x14"; requires 20 HP motor.
3429/A8—Gruendler Pulverizer; 12"x48"; requires up to 150 HP motor.
3192/A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3; chamber 8"x16".
3429/A9—Gump Bar Nun. No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x 40; requires 60 HP motor.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4; chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
3168/D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher; 8"x10"; rated 10 ton ore per hour.
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attritien Mill; two 10 HP motors.
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 20 HP motors.
3120—American Ring Roll Crusher; 33" throat; 80 HP meter.
3315/E2—Williams Ring Roll Mill; ring 3"x10"; 3 rollers 4" dia. arr. for m.d.
3853/S—Raymond No. 30 Stainless Imp Mill with 50 H.P. motor.
MWK/1—Sprout Waldron Roller Mill; 2 pair high; 9"x18"; 10 HP motor.
JR/1—Allis-Chalmers Flaking Mill; 20"x24" with 25 H.P. motor.
3625/D2—Munson Rotary Cutter Size "0"; 3½x11" feed opening.
RH/1—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter No. 1 with 15 H.P. motor.
WATER COOLED 8 Roller MILLS by Day, Kent, Ross, Roy Allen, etc.; 4"x8", to 16"x40".

VISIT the FMC WAREHOUSE and SHOP
An Entire City Block Filled with Equipment
10th St.—3rd to 4th Aves. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, President

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 6-3456 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

USDA Cuts Loan Rate

Interest rates to be charged to agricultural producers and others on price support loans will be 3½ percent per annum, effective with the price support loan programs, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. This is a reduction of half of 1 percent from the 4 percent rate in effect for 1953 crops, and is in line with the recent trend of interest rates on short-term government and commercial borrowing, USDA explained.

BLOWERS—EXHAUSTERS—Unused Sturtevant Size 115, Design 7.

MIXERS—LANCASTER LAB. & 4 EAG, Simpson #1½, Robinson 15"x10' double tub—Stokes 13 gal. lab. W&P 80 gal. double Sigma.

FEEDERS—Jeffrey Waytrol #118. Farquar 8"x12' belt—3'x9' Apron.

CRUSHERS, JAW—2x6, 9x15, 11x26, 18x36.

ROTARY DRYERS — 4x20, 4½x21, 5x40, 6x80.

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—6000# Clark 7500# Hyster, Gas.

PUMPS CENTRIFUGAL—s/s—Rubber C.I. w/ motors.

GEAR MOTORS—Unused 7½ HP—350 rpm —explosion proof.

MILLS HAMMER—Wms. 8x14—24x30, Jeffrey 24x36—Sturtevant #1 Ring Roll.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. Jars & 100—235 gal. w/ new porcelain linings.

SCREENS — Tyler Hummer 3x5, Single/Triple—4x5 Single.

OVEN — Gehnrich 48x48x48 inside Steam heated.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

MILLS—3 roll and 5 roll J. H. Day, Ross, Lehman
PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — Raymond, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder Liquid Paste
HIGHEST CLASS RECONDITIONING
Telephone: (Ards 7-3663)
JACKETED KETTLES—Steam Iron Steel and Plain
COLLOID MILLS
LABELERS — Spot, Can Semi-automatic
TABLET PRESSES — Single and Rotary
WE BUY and/or SELL SINGLE UNITS and COMPLETE PLANTS
WE SELL THE WORLD OVER
NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO. INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880
1051-59 WEST 35TH STREET
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

SERVICEABLE EQUIPMENT
Now Available

Niagara Filter #48H370-4.S/S mesh.
Condenser, stainless steel, 94 sq. ft.
Twin Drum Dryer, 42"x120".
DeLaval & Sharples Centrifuges.
P&S 8'x50' atmospheric Ager.
Dryer, steam, 24 trucks with trays
Buflovak Drum Dryer, 24"x36".
Louisville Tube Dryer, 6'x50'.
Centrifugal Extractor, S/S, 60" basket.
Tolhurst Extractor, S/S, 48" basket.
Powder Fillers, S&S, auger type.
Bird Continuous Filter, rubber lined.
(2) Mikro Bantom Pulverizers.
Raymond Standard Imp Mill.
Shutz-O'Neill Mill, 3 pair rolls, 18".
Rotary Blender, 5'x5', type 347 S/S.

Special department on New Mixers. Kettles & Tanks fabricated to your specifications; engineering advice available.

We buy complete plants or single units.
Phone SOuth 8-4451—9264—6762
YOU CAN BANK ON

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

BFC's Chemical Export

—Continued from page 3

more sulphur, such as, but not limited to, conditioned dusting sulphur and wettable sulphur, are no longer subject to the DL restrictions and are no longer excepted from the time limit licensing procedure.

The same change was made with respect to combustion catalysts containing cobalt; molybdenum lubricants; ammonium molybdate; cobalt salts of organic compounds; nickel salts of organic compounds; cobalt compounds, molybdenum salts and compounds, n.e.c.; cobalt-containing pigments and paint and varnish driers containing cobalt.

The GLV dollar value limit was raised to $100 for combustion catalysts, cobalt compounds, cobalt-containing pigments and paint and varnish driers containing cobalt. In the case of cobalt-containing pigments and the paint and varnish driers containing cobalt, exports may be made to country group O destinations under general license GLV within the $500 dollar-value limit.

FOR SALE

Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: 50 gal. s.s. agit., 125 psi.
Rotary Cutter: Ball & Jewell #1½, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 94-57 motor dr.
Spray Dryer: Bowen 3,000,000 BTU per hr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mills: Day Harris 18" st. steel.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24". Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.
Mill: Hardinge 36"x5' continuous.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

THIS IS IT!
One of a Kind

1—26" American Tool Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
1—Colton #7CC automatic tube filler.
1—Bird 36" x 50" centrifuge 60 HP motor.
1—Stokes 625 gal. stainless steel vacuum still.
1—J. P. Devine #26 double door vacuum shelf drier.
1—Abbe Len Art 330 gal. mixer with 15 HP motor.
1—Eimco 4' x 1' continuous vacuum filter, closed system.
1—24" x 24" lead filter press, 67 sq. ft. filtering area.
1—Oliver 5'4 x 6', 100 sq. ft. wood steel construction.
1—Premier 2 HP colloid mill.
1—7500# dry powder mixer.
1—W & P 100 gal. jacketed sigma-bladed mixer.
1—B & P 290 gal. s/s sigma blade mixer.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x5 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 12 gph.
2—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates & frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'6".
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x22".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals., both Horizontal & Vertical.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10"—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—2,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—Jacketed.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Salesman calling on users of Propylene Glycol, Vanillin, Ethyl Vanillin, Benzoate Soda, Essential Oils. Liberal Commission, Side Line. REctor 2-1152. OPD 264.

Can You Sell Paint? Are you a good paint salesman? Can you open new Dealer Acc'ts? Can you develop a partly worked territory to its real potential sales? If so, we Want You and will pay you well! $10,000 to $15,000 earnings are possible for the men who can do the job right. Established Chicago Mfr. with complete line of modern, top quality products at competitive prices backed by sound merchandising program, has openings for several good men in Mid-West. We want men who have proved their ability to make good. Give detailed resume of experience. Our men know about this ad so you can write in confidence. Write OPD 248.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stainless Steel Packed Colum 14' L 2' dia. with 65 sq. ft. condenser and interconnecting piping 10 HP micropulverizer 2-DH; 750,000 B.T.U. Dowtherm Unit attractively priced, will sell condenser separately. Box 275, Keyport, N. J.

For Sale:—3 Late Model New Jersey Pony Label-Dri Machines 86 TO—3; TO—4; TO—5. Resina Model S and LC Automatic Cappers. H. Pearlman, GRamercy 5-6680.

Seven Devine #27 and #28 double door Vacuum Shelf Dryers; #12 Sweetland Filter, 36 steel leaves; Burt Can Labeler, fully adjustable up to gallons; Ross 100 gallon double arm jacketed Mixer. OPD 275.

New Steel Tanks For Sale Sacrifice Prices. These are brand new tanks, never used, constructed ¾" steel throughout; can be used for pressure, unlined, with stands, manholes in head, etc. Inspection invited. Offer subject to prior sale. 13—7,800-gallon approximately 9'6" diameter x 17' high; 8—8,700-gallon approximately 10' diameter x 17' high; 12—9,300-gallon approximately 10' diameter x 18' long; 1—9,800-gallon approximately 12' diameter x 19' long; 17—6,820-gallon approximately 8'10" diameter x 16'4" long; 12—7,300-gallon approximately 10' diameter x 13'6" long. Tanks can be purchased individually or in lots; dealers invited. OPD 278.

High Speed Roller Mills, Medium Speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co., 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J.

Fitzmill, Model D-S.S.-5 H.P.; S.S. Kettle, 150 Gal.-90# jacket; Kyler Labeler, Model A; Day Blender, D-10-S.S.-Jacketed, Motorized; Mikro Pulverizers, #1-SH, #2-DH, Motorized. Arthur Process, 135 B'way, N. Y. C. 6. BArclay 7-7026.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted Double Drum Dryer Size 4 ft. diameter or larger. By 7 ft. or longer. OPD 274.

1 to 3 gallon pressure vessel #304 stainless steel. Jacket not required. Working pressure 100 lbs. per square inch. Contact—Rubberset Company, 146 Haynes Avenue, Newark, N. J. Chief Engineer.

Double Sigma Blade Mixer 2½"—heavy duty—complete with drive. Contact—Rubbert Company, 146 Haynes Avenue, Newark, N. J. Chief Engineer.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 246.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers Rotary and batch Dryers. Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles. Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 60 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. HO 3-325. N. Y. Phone BA 7-0600.

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 247.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OD 277.

Don't dispose of surplus inventories without consulting us. Top dollar value given. Interested in Solvents, Resins, Waxes, By-Products, etc. All inquiries given prompt efficient action. Let us hear from you. OPD 252.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, Organic: M.S. with 6 years diversified research and development experience, including supervisory and administrative duties. Synthetic organics, dye intermediates, pharmaceutical derivatives, organometallics, resins adhesives and plastisols. OPD 259.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

We have two territories open for aggressive brokers familiar with the market for Organic Dry Colors. One is Ohio and Northern New York operating from Cleveland. The other is New England working out of Boston. OPD 266.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

Substantial chemical company with centrally located offices New York and Philadelphia. Five salesmen each with industrial chemical experience 25 years or more, desires to add 1 or 2 additional chemical items to present well established line. Reply to "Chemical," Atherton and Currier, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

A Responsible industrial and fine chemical distributor located in New York desires to act as manufacturers agent. 25 years of sales and market development experience. OPD 276.

TAPPI Charts Advances

—Continued from page 5

ing. He pointed out that the same general problem of waste sulphite liquor disposal is common to all mills in the continental United States, differing only in degree. He said that several means of disposal have been tried, with success running from poor to fair.

H. R. Amberg, in an address entitled, "Abatement of Spent Sulphite Liquir Pollution in the Pacific Northwest," outlined various methods in use in that section of the country He said that all have been effective but as yet there is no specific solution that will be applicable to the entire industry.

A new sizing agent, the salt of a hydrophobic polyfunctional amine, has been developed to size neutral and alkaline papers, including calcium carbonate-filled papers, it was explained by W. F. Reynolds, L. A. Lundberg and J. C. Barthel, in a presentation entitled, "Sizing of Paper Under Neutral or Alkaline Conditions." They explained that it is a thermoplastic, water-dispersible, light brown synthetic wax. Dissolved in hot water, it produces a cationic colloid of exceedingly small particle size, they explained. Effectively retained by fibers to the extent of about 70 percent, the size is said to be applicable to a wide variety of pulps ranging from groundwood to ragstock. The size may also be applied at the size press or calenders to impart sizing or augment conventional sizing, it was said.

The bleach response of sodium peroxide in the last bleaching stage has been improved considerably by means of an acid post-treatment to the preceding hypochlorite stage, Willard F. Schroeder and John R. Seferian said in a presentation entitled, "A New Process for the Bleaching of Kraft Pulp With Sodium Peroxide." In this post-treatment technic, the pulp at the completion of the hypochlorite stage is adjusted to a pH of 5 with a mineral acid at low density, washed after a short treatment time and bleached with an alkaline peroxide solution in the last stage. With the proper use of this process, it was pointed out, it has been found possible to produce bleached kraft pulps in the mid-80's with superior brightness stability and strength properties.

Chlorine Dioxide Processes

W. Howard Rapson presented a paper entitled, "A Comparison of Processes for Generating Chlorine Dioxide in Pulp Mills," in which he evaluated a number of different processes in use in the United States and in Europe. The Kesting process (Day-Fenn process in the United States) involves a high capital investment since it requires an electrolytic plant for manufacturing sodium chlorate coupled with the chlorine dioxide generator. The other processes begin with purchased sodium chlorate, and therefore have much lower capital investment, he pointed out. The Persson process involves two coupled continuous cyclic processes, one reducing chromic acid to chromic sulphate by sulphur dioxide, and the other reducing sodium chlorate with chromic acid to produce chlorine dioxide. After crystallizing out Glauber's salt, the liquor is recycled. Equipment requirements are therefore higher than in the other four processes. The Solvay process involves reduction of sodium chlorate by methanol in the presence of sulphuric acid, while the Holst, Mathieson, and C.I.P. processes depend on reduction of sodium chlorate by sulphur dioxide with the addition of sulphuric acid in the first two, and without the purchase of sulphuric acid in the last one. Equipment costs in the last four processes probably differ by less than 20 percent if adequate storage facilities and instrumentation are provided in each case, Mr. Rapson said.

Emulsifier Facilities Started

—Continued from page 5

tives at this location. The Memphis and the Brantford plants both will produce emulsifiers made by the reaction of fats and oils or fatty acids with a polyol such as sorbitol or glycerine.

The food industry division will be placed under the general supervision of William W. Hays, assistant to the general manager of the chemicals department. Mr. Hays will be responsible for the development and execution of policies with respect to the marketing of sorbitol and emulsifiers to the food industry. Carl D. Pratt, director of the department's technical service division, will also be responsible for technical service in the food industry division. In additon, Atlas has organized a distinct group at its central research laboratories, having quarters in which specialized equipment has been installed for research work on food products.

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Dairy Supports Cut Back

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been supported. The outlook for milk production for the 1953-54 marketing year was uncertain.

Among the factors that affected production during the past year were a repetition of mild winter weather which brought abundant pastures and increased off-season dairy production. In addition drought forced beef cattle sales and a drop in prices which resulted in the holding in northern areas of cows which otherwise would have been culled from dairy herds.

The best current estimates indicate that production during the 1953-54 marketing year will reach about 122,000,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 5,000,000,000 pounds over the 1952-53 year. CCC stocks now on hand represent the equivalent of more than 8,000,000,000 pounds of whole milk, compared with 144,000,000,000 pounds a year ago. This 8,000,000,000 pounds is over 6 percent of the year's production. Since production of dairy products during the past year has been more than adequate and the outlook for this year's production is good, Secretary Benson therefore has set the support level at 75 percent of parity.

Findings of Recent Inspection

Recent inspection indicates that government-held stocks of dairy products remain in good condition. Studies for increased utilization of these stocks are progressing and, USDA said, it is hoped that an announcement can be made in the near future. Inclusion of some dairy products in the $2,500,000,000 set-aside proposed in President Eisenhower's farm program message is also under consideration.

Secretary Benson last week stated:—"The immediate problems of the dairy industry should be attacked through increased consumption of dairy products. The Department of Agriculture will continue and emphasize its programs to assist the dairy industry in its current campaign to increase sales of dairy products." He explained that if our full dietary needs were met, there would be no surplus of milk and dairy products.

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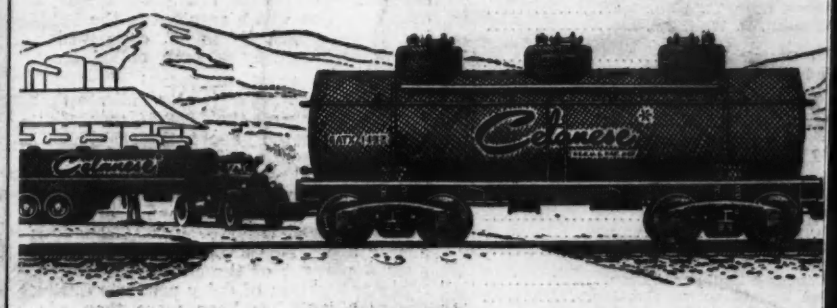

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